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LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVI. No. 2737

New York, February 20, 1908

Price 10 Cents



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PERILS OF OCEAN TRAVEL—A BIG LINER CRASHING INTO A DERELICT.

Drawn by Worden G. Wood.

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PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY,
BRUNSWICK BLDG., 225 FIFTH AVE., MADISON SQ.
CABLE ADDRESS, "JUDGARK." TEL. 6632 MADISON SQ.

John A. Schleicher, President.
F. W. Schneider, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.
Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.
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Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE
1136-7 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.
EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company,
Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England;
Saarbach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany, and
Milan, Italy; Brentano's, Paris, France.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii,
Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, and
Mexico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York,
or by express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present
banking regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

Subscription Rates—Preferred list, \$5.00 a year. Foreign
countries in Postal Union, \$5.50.

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on postal card, or by letter.

Thursday, February 20, 1908

Fair Play for All.

JUDGE GAYNOR says: "There is an erratic man
in Washington, but the people know that you
cannot get a great man without he has some great de-
fect." The eminent justice was referring to President
Roosevelt. There is always great danger that an
earnest, well-meaning, but sometimes too impetuous
reformer may become so deeply in earnest in his work
that he will not have patience to inquire as to the pos-
sibility of some merit on the side of his opponents.
Having made up his mind that there is no merit in
them, his convictions become fixed. If an immovable
conviction and an equally irrevocable determination
not to listen to the evidence were the rule of our judges
and juries, justice would have no day in any court.

President Roosevelt has accomplished great good
in many directions. He has achieved results where
others had sought to achieve them and failed. He has
made himself a popular idol and attached the masses
to him by the warmest ties. We have no excuse to
make for having been his friend and supporter ever
since he has been in public life. History will give him
credit for his virile, effective, and constructive admin-
istration. He has enjoyed the respect and confidence
of the people to an unexampled degree, because of the
results he has achieved by the force of an almost
irresistible determination. He has enforced the laws
and strengthened them in weak places. Under the
stimulus of his leadership, long-standing evils have
been corrected and corporate publicity has been se-
cured. On this record he could well afford to rest.

The success of his endeavor has awakened the
ambition of every demagogue to achieve equal popu-
larity, until at last it has become a mania with many
to assail corporations, to denounce acquired wealth, and
to strike at vested interests, no matter if the innocent
suffer more than the guilty. The zeal of those whose
intentions often have been good has outrun their dis-
cretion, and the paralyzing effects on business were
disclosed by Mr. John D. Archbold, in his recent
striking remarks before the Ohio Society of New York.
He said: "The corporation engaged in interstate
commerce finds itself to-day at face with a crazy-quilt
of laws in the different States, some of which would
disgrace the statute books of Abyssinia. In addition
to this, it faces a number of Federal bureaus whose
province it is to spy upon, inform about, and aid in its
persecution, not only in actions by the government,
but by the States. Our national laws pertaining to
corporations give to them neither license nor protec-
tion in their operation. They may be made the in-
strument of ruthless attack or pronounced favoritism.
The remedy for all this lies in a Federal corporation
law." No prosperity, however great, could withstand
the destructive force of such conditions.

"Prosecute, punish, imprison," is the startling cry.
Drastic enforcement of statutes which have been obso-
lete so long that they have been forgotten is suddenly
demanded. Punishment is inflicted for doing, in the
language of Secretary Taft, "that which has been in
the past regarded as legitimate." Vague and sense-
less notions have arisen in the public mind regarding
the rights of capital and corporations, though no one

disputes that both have their rights and both their
spheres of great influence for good. Foreigners can-
not understand the attitude of the American people
toward corporations. While all the nations of the
earth are fighting to secure trade, we seem bent on de-
stroying the agencies with which we have won the
world's markets. The Paris Temps warns us against
"shutting in commerce and industry in bonds of para-
lyzing regulations, and making perpetual threats of a
vexatious and debilitating control."

Wholesale denunciation is the rule. We are
constantly being assured that only corrupt wealth is to
be attacked. But who shall draw the line? We are
told that laws are evaded by the criminal rich, but their
names are not given. We are admonished that evils
exist and must be righted, but we are not told how they
can be righted. So bitter is the feeling against the
railroads and public-service corporations that the
forfeiture of their charters is threatened unless they will
submit to questionable legislation without testing the
matter in the courts. In the language of William D.
Guthrie, in addressing the State Bar Association of
New York recently: "The idea advanced in many
quarters and under many disguises seems to be that
corporations should be outlawed unless they consent
to abandon their right to appeal to courts for pro-
tection against unconstitutional, void, and oppressive
enactments." Could anything do greater harm to
the nation's welfare and prosperity?

Is it surprising that stockholders and managers of
corporations are manifesting bitter resentment over
such treatment, and that so eminent a man in public
life and in his profession as Joseph H. Choate has
demanded the names of the lawyers who have been
accused by wholesale of being the corrupt tools of de-
signing corporations? Is it strange that thoughtful
men and the thinking masses generally are experienc-
ing a reaction of sentiment and manifesting their
feeling in an unmistakable way? Who is more con-
spicuous among the great captains of industry and
finance than Mr. J. P. Morgan? Is there significance
in the fact that chambers of commerce, exchanges,
and other public bodies are asking that public recog-
nition be extended to him for his praiseworthy services
in staying the hand of panic? Is it significant that John
D. Rockefeller is invited to be a guest of honor at the
annual banquet of one of the oldest, largest, and most
influential societies in New York City, and that the
warm tribute to him, publicly made at the banquet by
an intimate associate, was received with shouts of ap-
proval? Is the tide turning? Have the muck-rakers
and demagogues overdone their work? Are the people
stirred up to come to the rescue of prosperity before it
is too late?

Deep down in the hearts of all the American
people lies a sense of fair play. It is demanded for
every man, high and low, rich and poor. This sense
of decency has inspired the solid support that President
Roosevelt has always received when unjustly criticised.
No man has been more frequently misrepresented and
misquoted than the President. He has been com-
pelled to give notice that nothing ascribed to him should
be accepted until he has given it formal approval.
The President knows what it is to be unjustly assailed.
Even now he is charged with demanding the enforce-
ment of a law which he has himself characterized as
"profoundly immoral and incapable of full enforce-
ment." Even now he is accused by political opo-
nents of assuming autocratic powers in making a
treaty with Germany, to the great injury of our manu-
facturers and in violation of the Constitution. No
President has been more wantonly attacked in and out
of Congress, in public and in private, than Mr. Roose-
velt, and no President has been more prompt to meet
his assailants, whether in the dark or in the open.

The President, we have always insisted, has a
right to a hearing before judgment is pronounced.
He has repeatedly demanded that right, and no fair-
minded man has denied it to him. Would it not be
just for the public and the President to give the same
consideration to those who are being relentlessly pur-
sued by demagogues and muck-rakers, and who appeal
for a fair hearing and an honest and sober-minded
judgment? Are they not like other citizens, entitled to
their day in court?

Things Which Would Surprise Washington.

HOW Washington would marvel if he could get a
look at some of the headlines in the world's big
newspapers in these days! "The American Fleet
Fêted at the Capital of the Republic of Brazil." "The
Fleet Invited To Visit the Republics of Argentina and
Chili." "War Threatened between Japan and the
United States." "The German Empire Seeks an
Alliance with America." These and dozens of others
spread out in the journals of the world concerning his
own country would be unintelligible to the United
States' first President if he could get a glance at them
on this 176th anniversary of his birth. At Washing-
ton's death, 109 years ago, neither Brazil nor any other

country of the Western Hemisphere was a republic,
except the United States. Spain owned virtually all
of the continent south of the Gulf of Mexico, including
Mexico, except Brazil, which belonged to Portugal.
Now there are twenty republics in the Western Hemi-
sphere, including all of the territory which then be-
longed to Spain and Portugal.

The Japan which we speak of now as one of the
great Powers was as isolated and unknown in Wash-
ington's time as Thibet was until England's expedition
went there three or four years ago. There was no
German empire in Washington's time except the
Holy Roman empire, which had its capital in Vienna,
and which had Austria for its dominant partner—the
empire which Voltaire said was neither an empire, nor
Roman, nor holy.

What would Washington think if he should read
this headline, which, in some of its variants, has been
frequent in the big newspapers of London, Paris,
Berlin, Rome, St. Petersburg, and other capitals
recently: "The United States Has Drawn \$100,-
000,000 of Gold from Europe in the Past Two
Months." In 1799, at Washington's death, the United
States was so far down on the roll of second- or third-
class countries that its aggregate exports of merchan-
dise in a whole year would scarcely equal half of the
gold which it drew from Europe in two months in the
closing part of 1907. The United States in a month
in 1908 is selling more goods to Europe than it did in
two years at the time when Washington was President.
The \$120,000,000,000 which represents the wealth of
the United States in 1908 is twice that of its two nearest
neighbors on the roll—Great Britain and France—and
is more than one hundred and twenty times that of
the United States when Washington left office in 1797.
Admiral Evans's fleet, which left Hampton Roads,
in Washington's State, a few weeks ago, will be in San
Francisco, Spain's territory a century ago, a few weeks
hence. It will then touch at Hawaii, Guam, and the
Philippines, traversing a span equal to almost half
the circuit of the globe, and all this territory under the
United States flag.

The romance of Washington's era told the world
no such marvelous tale as the reality would tell him
if he should visit his country in these days of his
twenty-fifth successor in the presidency.

The Plain Truth.

THERE are three things that ought to be done as
quickly as possible. If the President and Con-
gress will take these matters up this session they can
save a situation that has become exceedingly perilous.
The first thing to do is to provide an elastic currency
law; second, repeal the Sherman anti-trust law, and
the third is to enact legislation that will permit the
railroads to pool their earnings under proper super-
vision. Let by-gones be by-gones, give the country
a rest, do these three things, and they will do more to
check the business depression, and possibly to prevent
a panic, than anything else that can be done. The
Republican party never has been on trial before the
people more than it is to-day. If it can meet the
present emergency as it has met others, courageously,
honestly, and efficiently, it will deserve the gratitude of
the American people, and will put the result of the
next presidential election beyond a question of doubt.

IN MR. BRYAN'S view only Republican, sound-
money trusts are bad trusts. This must be the
explanation of his placid acceptance of \$288,000 from
silver-mine owners as contributions to his 1896 cam-
paign fund while he was shouting from the platform,
"The trouble with our government to-day is that it is
too much influenced in its operations by men whose
only loyalty is loyalty to the money-bags!" The
New York World has published a circumstantial
account of these contributions, naming the con-
tributors and the amount given or collected by each,
and has charged that Mr. Bryan knew by whom the
sinews of his anti-trust war were furnished. So
far he has not seen fit to make any denial of the
World's statements. He probably has two good
reasons—the first, that he cannot, and the second, that
he is too busy lecturing at \$200 a night to waste any
time on a free newspaper interview. But, while
the silver-tongued orator maintains his golden
silence on this subject, the public will draw its
own conclusions, and, accepting the World's un-
challenged assertions as true, will understand that the
"loyalty" which prompted the generous support of
silver and copper kings was loyalty to their pockets,
which would have been filled to overflowing if their
contributions had landed the apostle of 16 to 1 in the
White House. The people will understand, too, the
true value of Mr. Bryan's denunciation of "aristo-
crats," and will fail to be convinced that, now that he
has made a handsome fortune out of the political
notoriety to which the Western mining magnates
helped him, he is any more consistent in his private
walk and his public conversation than he was when
they filled his campaign chest for him.

People Talked About

TO THE late Morris K. Jesup belongs the honor of making the largest bequest on record to any museum of research and popular instruction. Mr. Jesup left \$1,000,000 to the American Museum of Natural History in New York, of which he was one of the founders and a former president. Mr. Jesup did much to make the museum a success.

IT IS the general opinion of persons interested in aerial navigation that the successful airship must be of the heavier-than-air kind. A number of machines of the aeroplane variety have been devised, some of which have given excellent results. Easily the best one of these contrivances was constructed by Mr. Henry Farman and was recently put to the test in Paris. Mr. Farman's apparatus performed what is called the most extraordinary feat of its kind thus far. It rose into the air and flew for more than 1,000 yards in a circular direction, with the inventor as a passenger, and was easily propelled and steered. The Aero Club awarded to Mr. Farman the \$10,000 Deutsch-Archdeacon prize offered for just such an achievement. The event aroused great enthusiasm in aeronautic circles, and many expressed the belief that aerial navigation would be common within a few years. Mr. Farman is an Englishman by birth, but he has some of the characteristics of a Frenchman. Years ago he was one of the bicycle champions of France. Subsequently he was a chauffeur of great skill and took part in several international races. He is the head of one of the largest automobile concerns in Europe, but some time ago he began to devote himself to devising airships. As an automobilist he has had many hairbreadth escapes. He is planning so to improve his aeroplane as to make it a practical vehicle of the air.



HENRY FARMAN,
Who won a \$10,000 prize in Paris
by a wonderful flight in an
airship.—Graphic.

IN THESE days not many men are voluntarily giving up annual salaries of \$25,000 and the headship of great banking concerns; and in resigning the presidency of the Carnegie Trust Company, of New York, ex-Secretary Leslie M. Shaw makes himself a conspicuous figure in the eyes of the general public. His frank announcement of his willingness to be the Republican presidential candidate must be received with respect; for he is one of the leading Republicans in his State—Iowa—a man of notable ability, and might in a free-for-all race for the highest honors in the gift of his party prove a formidable dark horse.

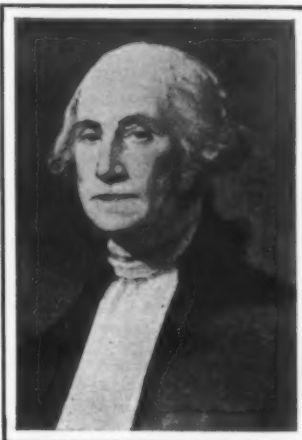
IN APPOINTING a William J. Bryan to the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of the Hon. Stephen R. Mallory, Governor Broward, of Florida, recently gave the country a brief surprise.



WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
Of Florida, the youngest member of
the United States Senate.
Copyright by Clinedinst.

To hasty readers of the papers it seemed certain that the twice-defeated and perennial presidential candidate from Nebraska had at last succeeded in getting a prominent office. But when it was realized that the Floridian's middle initial stood for "James" and not "Jennings," the feeling of wonder abated. Considerable interest is felt in the new Mr. Bryan, however, regardless of the similarity of his and the elder one's names. He is only thirty-one years old and bears the distinction of being the youngest member of the Senate, where most of his colleagues have far exceeded him in years. Placed in competition with so many statesmen of greater age and much longer experience in public affairs Senator Bryan is in a trying position if he aspires to take an active part in legislative proceedings. His career in Florida, where he filled a number of offices with credit, indicates that he has ability, and he has probably too much sense to "butt in" too early.

NOTWITHSTANDING the wonderful growth of the United States and the great changes and the increasing complexities in conditions which this involves, it becomes yearly more evident that this nation was fortunate in having as its chief founder and first President a man of the type of George Washington.



AMERICA'S GREATEST CHARACTER.
Best portrait of George Washington
ever made—A reproduction of
Gilbert Stuart's famous
painting.—Mrs.
C. R. Miller.

Not only does he still stand forth as one of the best examples of manhood on record, but also his wise views of public policy continue to serve as safe guides to the nation. He was one of the most sensible of men, and his noble character and himself deeply sound judgment have stamped on our institutions and our history. The story of his life is read by each succeeding generation with the liveliest interest, and the anniversary of his birth is celebrated as patriotically, and often as fervently, as ever. The land is decorated with memorials in his honor, and the towns and institutions that bear his name are almost without number. Of the many pictures and statues of the father of his country, the portrait which has made his features most familiar to Americans is the famous one painted by Gilbert Stuart, the early American artist, which is regarded by most persons as the best counterfeit presentment of Washington in existence. It represents him as a benign and dignified character, eminently worthy to be the first head of a great republic.

THE RECORD for length of service in the National Guard of New York State is officially declared to belong to Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Kipp, for more than fifty years a member of the famous Seventh Regiment. Recently, on the recommendation of Colonel Daniel Appleton, Brigadier-General George Moore Smith, and Major-General Charles F. Roe, Governor Hughes commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel Kipp as a brigadier-general by brevet, with which rank the latter will retire from active connection with the guard. In granting the commission the Governor expressed high appreciation of the new general's service record, declaring it to be without parallel in the guard's history. General Kipp is not merely a militiaman; he served in the Union army during the Civil War, and discharged his duty during the years of conflict with the faithfulness and efficiency he showed in times of peace. He has been an earnest worker for the weal of his regiment, and is popular with every member of it. On the occasion of his receiving his new commission the regiment paraded in his honor in the presence of thousands of spectators, including many prominent military men.



WILLIAM H. KIPP,
For fifty years a New York national guardsman, who has been
brevetted a brigadier general.

Colonel Appleton addressed General Kipp in eulogistic terms and presented him with a handsome volume containing complimentary resolutions and the signature of every man in the regiment. This unanimous recognition of an officer's worth by his regimental comrades is very rare, if not without precedent, in the annals of the National Guard.

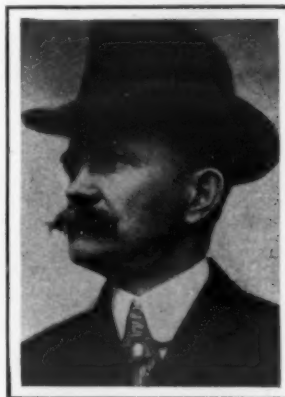
THOUGH in a number of States of the Union women lawyers have ceased to be a novelty, there are still large sections of the country, including portions of the progressive West, where there has been no feminine invasion of the legal profession. Miss Nellie C. Brewer, a winsome young lady of Albuquerque, N. M., has just received the honor of being the first of her sex admitted to the bar of that Territory. Miss Brewer is a New Englander, having been born at Woonsocket, R. I., not so very many years ago, but she has resided in New Mexico for some ten years. She obtained her legal education at the office of E. W. Dobson, a prominent attorney-at-law in Albuquerque. She had as her fellow-students a number of talented young men, but at the examinations before the court none of these made a more creditable showing than did she. Her admission to the bar has won her words of congratulation and commendation from many quarters. She is a bright and able young lady of agreeable manners. In her case the admonition, "Go West, young woman," has been so far well justified.



MISS NELLIE C. BREWER,
The first woman ever admitted
to the bar in New Mexico.
Wright.

NOT LONG ago Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney joined the colony of artists in MacDougal Alley, New York, where she set up a studio of her own. Already she has justified her claim to a place in the world of art by winning the first award for a design shown at the annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York. Mrs. Whitney collaborated with Hugo Ballin, the mural painter, and Grosvenor Atterbury, the architect. The subject for competition was an outdoor swimming-pool and pavilion. Mrs. Whitney's contribution to it was a statuette of Pan. As Mr. Atterbury was a member of the committee on award, the prize of \$300 went to the parties taking the second award. Mrs. Whitney's friends predict for her a most successful career as an artist.

THERE ARE not many men in the consular service of the United States who have traveled more extensively than J. Martin Miller, who recently resigned the consulship at Reims, France, on the ground that the salary attached to that post was inadequate. Before entering the service Mr. Miller had a varied experience as a newspaper correspondent, and he has visited nearly every country in the world. He showed much activity and intelligence in the reports furnished to the government during his period of office. He is the author of "China, Ancient and Modern," and "The Triumphant Life of Theodore Roosevelt," the latter a very successful campaign book, which still sells well, especially in the Middle and far Western States. There is some ground for believing that Congress may take note of the condition to which Mr. Miller's resignation called attention and sanction a more liberal exploitation of the district in which he was stationed. Secretary Root has asked the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to add \$225,000 to the annual appropriation for consular expenses, to enable consuls to live better and spend more on trade investigations.



J. MARTIN MILLER,
Former American consul at Reims,
France, who thinks some con-
sular salaries inadequate.

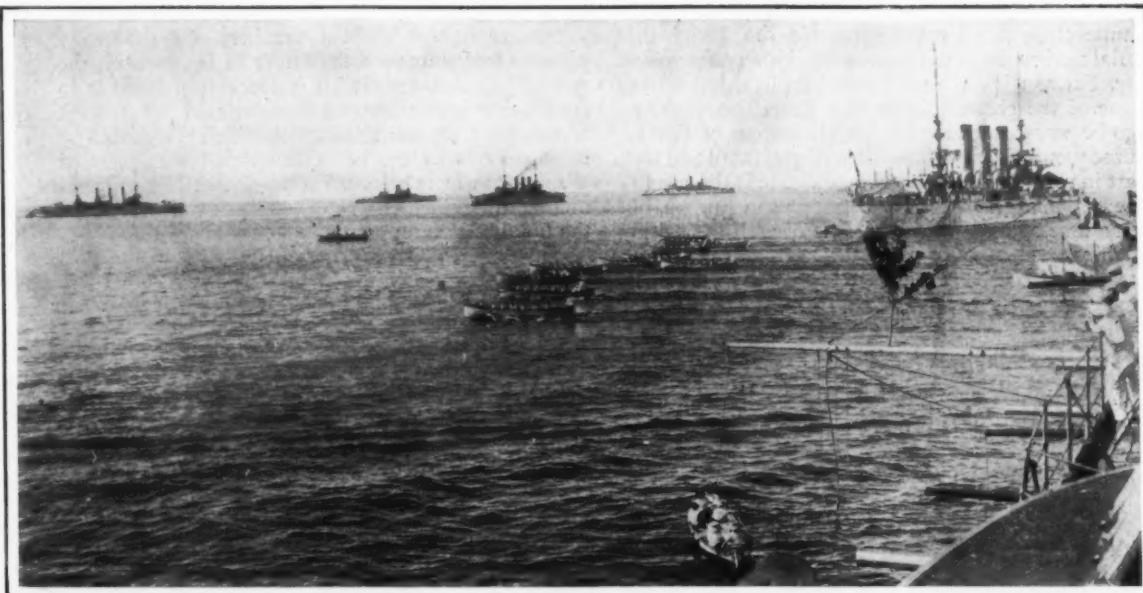
Incidents in the Voyage of the Pacific Fleet



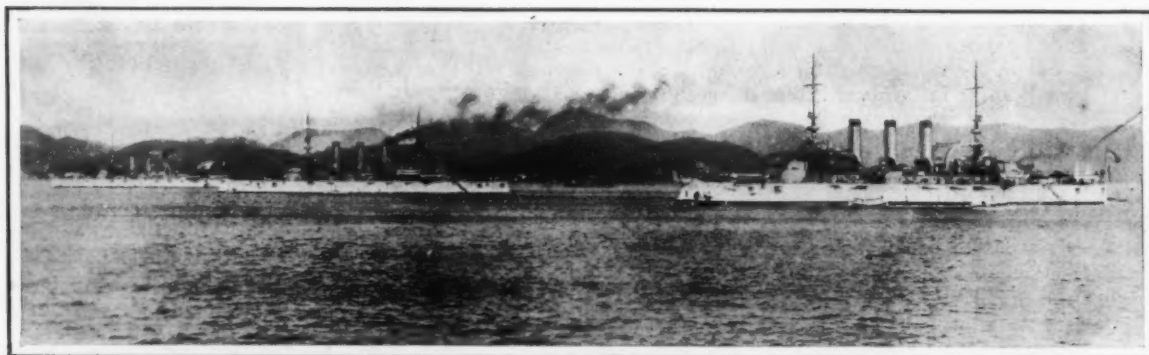
KING NEPTUNE HOLDING HIS COURT ON BOARD THE "VERMONT" AT THE CROSSING OF THE LINE—"EQUATOR POLICE" IN FOREGROUND, WHO ROUNDED UP THE NOVICES FOR TRIAL.—H. R. Jackson.

A Nation of "Slashers" Disarmed.

LIKE the Italian with his stiletto has been the Spaniard with his "navaja," a knife with a blade sometimes a yard long. The use of this weapon has been so frequent in Spain, and this on the least provocation, that the government has at last taken measures to abolish the carrying of it. The minister of the interior issued a decree forbidding the sale or use of any pointed knife having a blade longer than six inches. Later the police in all the cities of Spain proceeded to confiscate the prohibited weapons, not only those found on persons, but also those exposed for sale in shops. In a single day over 4,000 of these knives were seized in Madrid and 3,000 in Barcelona. Of course the process was attended with vehement protests from the parties affected. The confiscation of these knives has greatly injured certain industrial establishments. In and about Albaceta heretofore fifty-three large shops have been turning out navajas, and have been kept busy the whole year round. Barcelona's large business in sword-canes also has been seriously damaged by the government's action. Opponents of the reform declare that the navaja will be replaced by the revolver.



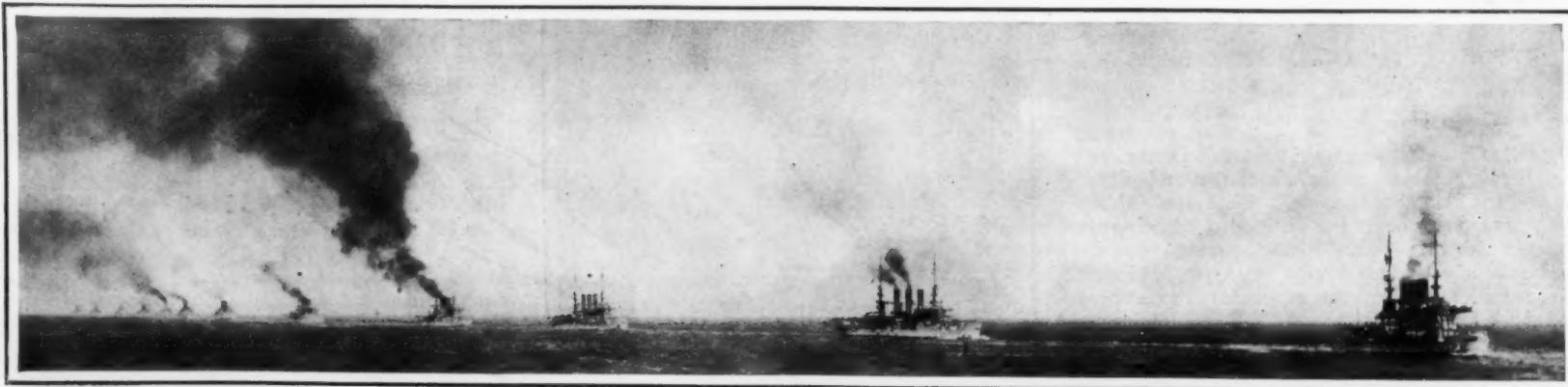
AQUATIC SPORT IN THE GULF OF PARIA—TWELVE-OARED CUTTER RACE, BETWEEN THE CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS OF THE WARSHIPS, WON BY THE BATTLESHIP "KENTUCKY," "VERMONT" SECOND.—H. R. Jackson.



SECOND DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC FLEET RIDING AT ANCHOR IN THE HARBOR OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—Engle Wood.

A Countess Loses Her Title.

THE UNHAPPY Countess of Yarmouth has succeeded in having her marriage annulled, and she is now free from the despicable individual who was her husband. She was obliged to renounce her title and to resume her former name, thus losing the glory of rank for the sake of which she married the earl. The latter did not oppose the action to dissolve the marriage, although at first he threatened to do so. It is stated that in order to quiet him \$40,000 a year was settled on him. This arrangement capped the climax of the whole wretched affair. The countess, who is a sister of Harry K. Thaw, will, it is said, return to the United States.

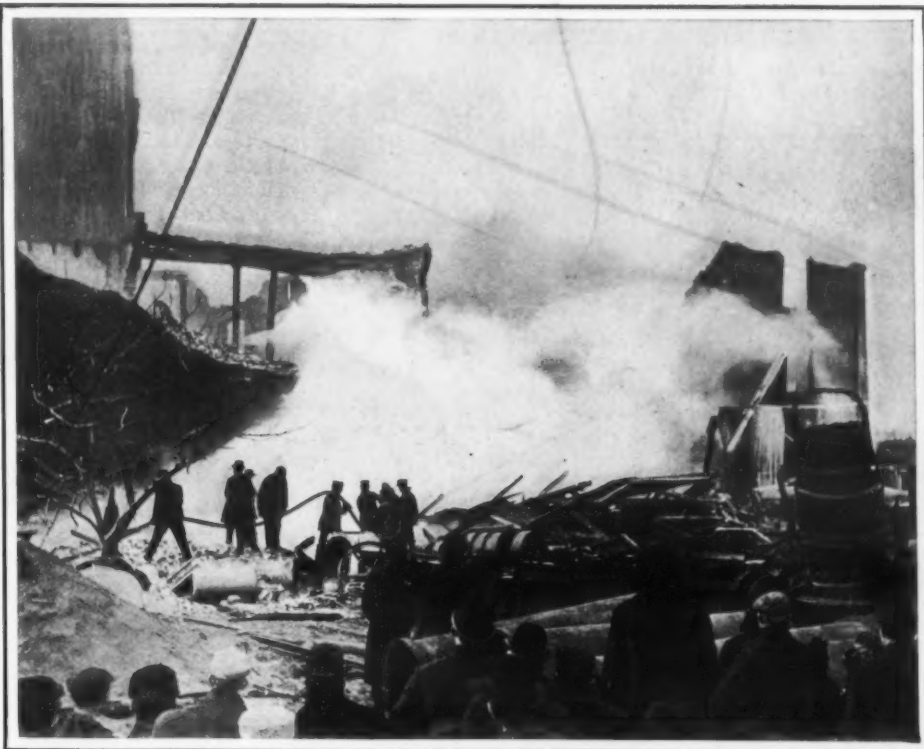


AN IMPRESSIVE NAVAL SPECTACLE—THE BATTLESHIPS IN LINE, STEAMING ALONG THE COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA FOR THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN. Copyright, 1908, H. R. Jackson.

News Photo Prize Contest—Minnesota Wins



TREMENDOUS ICE GORGE FORMING DURING THE RECENT COLD SNAP IN THE OHIO RIVER, AT SHANTYTOWN, JUST BELOW CINCINNATI—A DISASTROUS GORGE FORMED HERE IN 1905.—*J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.*



ONE OF THE WORST FIRES ON RECORD IN TRENTON, N. J.—ROPE AND CARPENTER SHOPS OF THE JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS COMPANY BURNED WITH A LOSS OF \$500,000.—*Charles W. Kimble, New Jersey.*



PERSIA'S GRAVE INTERNAL TROUBLES—CROWD OF REACTIONARIES GATHERED IN THE GUN SQUARE AT TEHERAN JUST BEFORE A BLOODY CLASH WITH THE MILITARY.—*Antoin Sevruguin, Persia.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) ENFORCING THE PROHIBITION LAW IN NORTH DAKOTA—OFFICERS DESTROYING IN PUBLIC LIQUOR SEIZED IN RAIDS ON "BLIND PIGS" AND CONDEMNED.—*W. R. Martineau, Minnesota.*



AN \$840,000 FIRE IN PORTLAND, ME.—RUINS OF MILLIKEN, COUSENS & CO.'S GREAT STORE.—*Henry A. Peabody, Maine.*



CHICAGO'S \$1,000,000 CONFLAGRATION—ICE-COVERED FRONTS OF BUSINESS BUILDINGS ON WABASH AVENUE RECENTLY RAVAGED BY FIRE.—*Wagner & Atwell, Illinois.*

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What Notable Men Are Talking About

SOCIALISM BORDERING UPON ANARCHY.

BY VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN F. STEVENS, OF THE NEW HAVEN ROAD.

WE HEAR much, nowadays, about socialism. Socialism is defined as "a theory of social reform which contemplates a complete readjustment of society, with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor." To keep property even approximately equally divided would require a redistribution about once a month, and to divide labor equally would be to try to give power into human hands which only the Almighty can exercise. The dividing line between the kind of socialism now being preached and anarchy is exceedingly thin. I do not believe in the socialism which attempts to eliminate distinctions in classes by dragging the one down to the level of the other.



J. F. STEVENS,
Vice-president of the New York,
New Haven and
Hartford.

"A PADLOCK FOR MUCK-RAKERS."

BY UNITED STATES SENATOR FORAKER, OF OHIO.

IT would be most fortunate if a padlock could be provided for the muck-rakers—all of them, high and low, big and little, well intentioned and evil intentioned—for it is high time to quit slandering the American people. They never less deserved it. They were never more worthy of praise and commendation. There were never higher ideals and moral standards among the business men of the nation, and there were never better methods employed by them for the control and transaction of business. In this we should not only find hope and inspiration, but also a command to administer our public affairs on the theory not that all men are dishonest, but that, with the exception of the few, all men are upright, and that as to even the few who may not be upright, they are entitled to the presumption that they are and to have a right to be heard before they are condemned.

INSURING BANK DEPOSITORS AGAINST LOSS.

BY PROFESSOR E. D. HOWARD, OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

THERE are so many fine things to be said in favor of the plan of guaranteeing deposits in national banks that it is not surprising if many overlook or minimize the fatal defect, namely, the inevitable stimulus which it would give to speculative banking. The gambling banker who plays for great stakes with a correspondingly great risk would, by offering greater inducements to depositors, gain an enormous advantage over his conservative competitor, who would find that his reputation for conservatism had lost its value as a business getter, security being no longer a factor in drawing deposits. No plan to insure bank deposits yet proposed has met this objection. Why not adopt the plan of deposit insurance by the directors of each bank for itself? The object to be gained would not be any extensive indemnification of depositors by directors of failed banks, but the prevention of failures by forcing directors to direct, and making them responsible for negligence, ignorance of banking principles, or violations of the law. The proposal is as follows: Let the national bank act provide that in the case of any bank failure where any section of the act has been violated or where any otherwise illegal or *ultra vires* transactions have been made by the bank, or where the banks at the time of failure have outstanding loans to directors or to any enterprise in which said directors are directors or officers on which any loss is suffered by the bank, the directors shall be personally liable to the extent of their personal fortunes for all losses to depositors.

A JUDGE'S CRITICISM OF THE COURTS.

BY JUSTICE GAYNOR, OF THE NEW YORK STATE SUPREME COURT.

SOME humane and charitable men and women in the habit of visiting the tenement houses of New York City found tobacco being manufactured in tenement rooms. The mother and little children and all not only breathed its poisonous and sickening odors all day, but all night, and every day and night of their lives, sleeping or waking, in their scant quarters, sometimes only one room. The result to their health was apparent. The Legislature, at the instance of these humane people, passed a statute a few years ago forbidding the manufacture of tobacco in such tenements, and the Governor signed it. In the case of an arrest for violating such statute the highest court in our State declared it unconstitutional and void. And on what ground? Why, on the ground that it violated

that provision of the Constitution which forbids that any one be deprived of his liberty except by due process of law. Such laws in England or anywhere else are perfectly good and lawful and are being passed all the time in Europe as the world progresses in Christianity, humanity, and social economy. But here they are declared void by our courts for depriving those concerned of that liberty which Magna Charta said one should not be deprived of except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers in the reign of King John, and which provision we borrowed from Magna Charta and wrote into our constitutions. Certain it is that none of our forefathers who put it into Magna Charta, or our constitutions, ever dreamed of its being invoked to make void a statute prohibiting the manufacture of tobacco in crowded tenements, or bakers from working excessive hours in hot vaults, or women from working in factories before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock at night.

EXPERTS TO GOVERN OUR CITIES.

BY PRESIDENT ELIOT, OF HARVARD.

I BELIEVE that a board of five selectmen would be safer, more intelligent, and in the end more democratic than an autocratic mayor or our present system. We need men as agents of the people who are competent business men and have proved themselves to be such. Municipal business has become very complicated and needs expert service. We can only get expert men into our city business as great business corporations get them. These corporations are governed by a small body of directors, whose chief function is to select experts. These directors have to be men capable of directing the grand policies of the corporation. We want in our cities men who have proved their competence in their private business. The commonest objection is all in the word "un-American." So many good things nowadays are un-American. So many I have heard called that when first proposed have later proved their worth and been adopted. Undemocratic is another such word. Whatever policy will get the work of the people well done ought to be democratic, if it isn't now. Those are the very conditions of the life of democracy. But no form of government will be good government unless there be behind it the voting population which desires good government.

KEEP IDLERS OUT OF COLLEGE.

BY DR. J. H. CANFIELD, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

EXTRAORDINARY care should be taken not to admit applicants who are unfit to profit by university education. Not every one who is scholastically prepared ought to be permitted to take up a college course, much less encouraged to do so. It is on the side of character and characteristics that the utmost care is needed, that the most exact information should be sought—the very point at which most American colleges show greatest indifference and least willingness to accept responsibility. It is entirely true that a policy of exclusion needs to be administered with

greatest sympathy as well as with extraordinary care. But it should be remembered that the path of every worthy student ought to be kept as free and clear as possible, and that the reputation of the university must be considered and maintained. Said an Oxford officer, speaking of students who barely meet the formal academic requirements of a bachelor's degree, generally known as pass men: "The presence of a pass man in a university is an anomaly closely and dangerously bordering upon a scandal." It is sadly to be feared that some American institutions have so long endured frivolous and idle men, for one reason or another, that they really fear to apply the knife. No university ought to tolerate ennui, idleness, indolence, and dissipation, or in any way condone failures which result from these. Any university can well afford to have fewer students, if needs be—which does not at all follow—if it can be rid of those who are idle and vicious and really ignorant. A university degree not only ought to guarantee a certain amount of intellectual training, activity, and success, but should be reasonable proof that the holder has been so accustomed to industry and responsibility that he will be neither idle nor inefficient nor irresponsible at the beginning of his life work.

TOO MANY DESTRUCTIVE LAWS.

BY PROFESSOR JEREMIAH W. JENKS, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

WE HAVE had many laws merely destructive in their nature. Experience shows, first, that these laws have not been generally and impartially enforced. Had they been so enforced in some instances practically every trade unionist, every member of a grocers' association, even every clerk or salesman who agreed to devote his business energies solely to the interests of his employer during the period of contract, would now be occupying a felon's cell. Usually such laws have been ignored in small places, and in reference to smaller combinations, and have been enforced only against some of the larger, although quite possibly in some instances, at least, against some of the more grasping and unscrupulous of the combinations. But even when these laws have been enforced they have at times led to higher prices for the consumers, and in other instances, although effective in form, they have been non-effective in fact. Though the corporations have nominally been dissolved, practically their members have worked together as efficiently as before. It may indeed be said that this exaggerated attack upon agreements of all kinds, reasonable and unreasonable, has been one factor, perhaps the most prominent factor, in driving together into a rigid, single organization establishments that without this pressure of an unwise law would have remained in great part competitive, although acting under agreements in certain particulars. People who complain most loudly against the concentration of our railways and the growth of our giant corporations have largely to thank the baleful influence of destructive legislation.



JEREMIAH W. JENKS,
Professor of political economy
and politics at Cornell
University.—Howes.

GIVE THE RAILROADS A CHANCE.

BY W. C. BROWN, SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

THE Hepburn law has released the railroads from a helpless condition of rebates and preferential rates, and its value can hardly be overestimated, both to the railroads and to the great majority of the public which did not participate in nor profit by such practices. The principle of the control and regulation of railroads by the nation and the several States has been accepted in good faith by the railroads, and they have entered upon the task of adjusting their operations to the changed conditions resultant upon laws recently enacted. The railroads have felt, and still feel, that in the consideration of legislation so vital to their interests they should be given a fair and impartial hearing and should have the same right to appeal to the courts to prevent injury or to secure redress of injustice as is accorded other citizens and other interests.

Three Generations of Healthy Babies

have been successfully raised on Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk; more each year than on all so-called "infant foods" combined. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials received annually from physicians and grateful parents testify to the merits of Eagle Brand.

She Got the Title Just the Same.

THERE was a maiden, heiress to
Ten millions cash or more.
Who planned a noble marriage ere
She doffed her pinafore.
Her papa made his golden pile
In patent pills of fame,
And talked about it, but she got
A title just the same.

She sailed across the ocean blue
To hunt her quarry down.
And caught a dissipated earl
In smoky London town.
The reek of many a scandal hung
Around his ancient name;
He drank and gambled—but she got
The title just the same.

The wedding was magnificent.
A bishop tied the knot;
Her doting father gave to her
A gold mine for a dot.
She found the bridegroom's castle proud,
When to its gates she came.
A roofless ruin, but she got
The title just the same.

Though she was pretty, young, and gay,
He married her for gold.
And grew to hate her long before
The honeymoon was old.
He blackened both her lovely eyes,
And beat her—oh, the shame!
And spent her money—but she got
The title just the same.

She fled in tears across the sea,
Returning home of course
To air her marital woes in court,
Applying for divorce.
The story set the public prints
With ridicule aflame;
Her life was blighted—but she got
The title just the same.

MINNA IRVING.

What a Cold Wave Means to New York



WINTRY DESOLATION AND SILENCE IN CENTRAL PARK AFTER THE RECENT GREAT BLIZZARD.



WHITE WINGS AT WORK ON BROADWAY PILING UP THE SNOW IN GREAT MOUNDS.



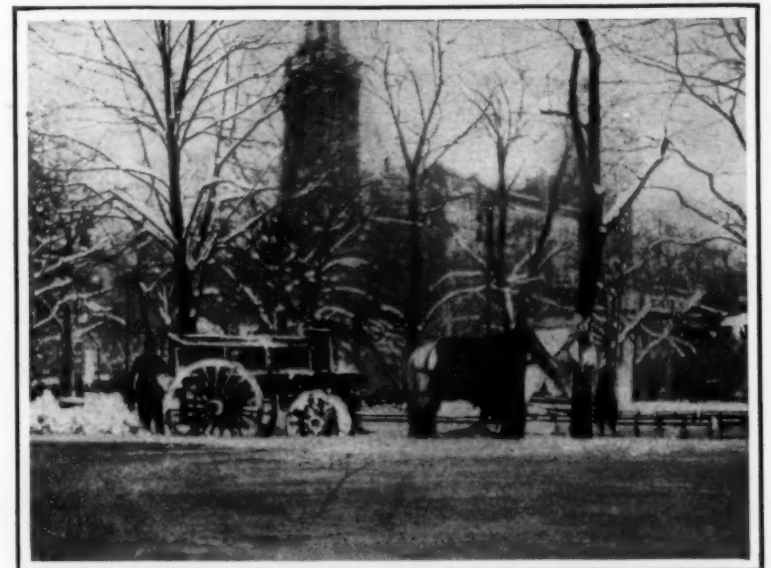
CITY HALL OF THE SECOND GREATEST CITY IN THE WORLD DESERTED AND QUIET AS A VILLAGE COURT HOUSE.



LIKE AN ARCTIC TOWN—LOOKING TOWARD THE BRUNSWICK BUILDING, THE HOME OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY (AT THE RIGHT) ON FIFTH AVENUE.—B. G. Phillips.



SKATERS OUT IN FORCE—A LIVELY SCENE ON THE LAKE IN PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.



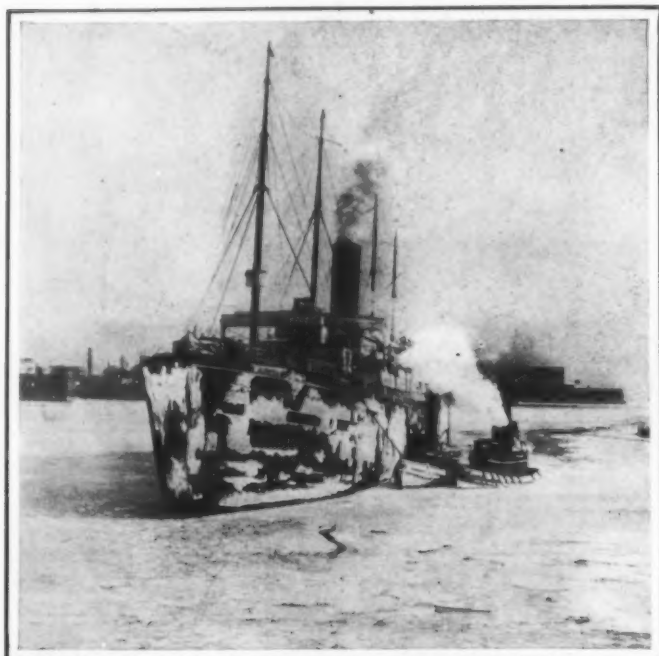
CARTING AWAY THE HEAVY SNOW FROM MADISON SQUARE PARK.



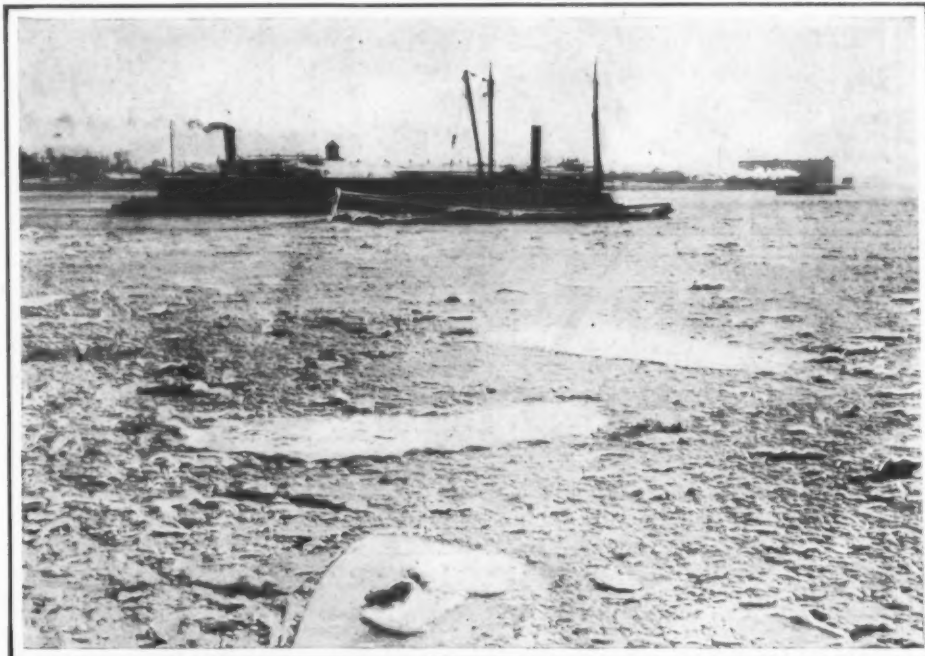
AUTOMOBILE WINDING ITS WAY THROUGH PILES OF SNOW AT THE JUNCTION OF BROADWAY AND FIFTH AVENUE.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

Winter's Icy Grip on Two Great American Harbors



ICE-COVERED WHITE STAR LINER "CYMRIC" COMING UP BOSTON HARBOR AMID GREAT PATCHES OF ICE—THE "CYMRIC" BROUGHT IN FORTY-ONE MEN SAVED FROM THE "ST. CUTHBERT," WHICH WAS BURNED AT SEA, WITH THE LOSS OF THIRTEEN LIVES.—Boston Photo News Company.



THE PORT OF NEW YORK NEARLY CLOSED BY AN ICE-PACK—FROSTED VESSELS PLOWING THROUGH A BIG FIELD OF FLOATING ICE BETWEEN THE BATTERY AND GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.
B. G. Phillips.

Additional Safeguards for Niagara.

WITH the prestige gained by its successful campaign in favor of the Burton act, for the preservation of Niagara Falls, the American Civic Association is encouraged to launch a new project, carrying still further its work in behalf of the public. It is now proposed to extend the public ownership of the shores of the river so as to include everything between the head of the rapids and the lower end of the gorge, thus enabling the Washington government to establish, by arrangement with that of the Dominion, an international park, extending far enough back to prevent the power-houses, factories, etc., from marring the beauty of the natural scenery. The plan contemplates the removal or reconstruction of these unsightly plants at the expiration of a period of years sufficient to enable their owners to recover the amount of their investment with interest. It does not aim to restrict the present power rights of these plants, but to insure the erection of any structures needed for the future utilization of those rights out of sight, behind the border of trees along the river bank. "There can be no doubt," says Frederick Law Olmstead, the eminent landscape architect who formulated the new reservation plan, "that if, in competition with other sources of power, the companies now utilizing Niagara cannot work on a sufficient margin of economy to recover the investment with interest, in the course of a reasonable number of decades, the economic argument for devoting the falls to such uses is utterly unsound. I can see no better way of putting this fundamental question to the test than to follow the course I have suggested."

While vigorous opposition to this plan may be expected from the power interests, it is pleasant to note

that the relations between them and the association are such that negotiations are under way looking to a harmonization of public and private interests in the river. It is probable that in consideration of the surrender by the Ontario Power Company of its unused rights to divert water from the Canadian side, above the Horseshoe Falls, and its engagement not to enlarge its present power-house, the association will withdraw its opposition to a proposed amendment to the Burton act, by which the company may divert eighteen per cent. of the river's flow at a point a mile below the falls, where the taking of so large a percentage would have no such effect as in the comparatively shallow reaches above the cataract.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, justice of the New York State Supreme Court, at Brooklyn, N. Y., February 10th, aged 57.

George A. Jenks, ex-congressman from Pennsylvania and ex-United States solicitor-general, at Brookville, Pa., February 10th, aged 72.

Colonel G. G. Lawlor, former commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Rockford, Ill., February 3d, aged 64.

Ferdinand Meldahl, Danish state architect, at Copenhagen, February 3d, aged 83.

Miss Lucy Maria Osborne, one of the real daughters of the American Revolution, at Danbury, Conn., February 6th, aged 100.

Prince Ernst, reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, at Berlin, February 6th, aged 82.

Ex-Judge James Hargis, a noted Kentucky

"feudist," at Jackson, Ky., February 6th. Killed by his son.

Rev. Doctor William M. Stonehill, prominent religious worker on New York's East Side and known as the "Bishop of the Bowery," at New York, February 6th, aged 53.

Judge Charles Cowley, eminent Massachusetts lawyer and an author, at Lowell, Mass., February 5th, aged 76.

Rev. Samuel Mills Warren, lawyer, teacher, and author, at Boston, Mass., February 6th, aged 86.

Judge Thomas Mellon, founder of a fortune of \$125,000,000 and a leading business man, at Pittsburgh, Pa., February 3d, aged 83.

John Wise Oliver, editor of the *Yonkers Statesman*, and probably the oldest active editor in the country, at Yonkers, N. Y., February 9th, aged 93.

Joseph Kline, oldest citizen of Philadelphia and formerly a leading Hungarian patriot, at Philadelphia, February 4th, aged 108.

Eli C. D. Shortridge, former Governor of North Dakota, at Devil's Lake, N. D., February 4th, aged 78.

Rear-Admiral Seth A. Ackley, U. S. A., retired, at Washington, February 8th, aged 62.

Doctor Albert Harrison Mixer, professor emeritus of modern languages at the University of Rochester, and an author, at Rochester, N. Y., February 7th, aged 85.

James W. Pinchot, formerly a widely known business man and philanthropist of New York, at Washington, February 6th, aged 77.

Big Tom Wilson, who held the world's record for killing bears, in Yancey County, N. C., February 5th, aged 85.



UNIQUE AND REMARKABLE CHARITY.

CROWD OF 6,000 MEN AND BOYS LINING UP AT THE TIM SULLIVAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE BOWERY, NEW YORK, WHERE EACH RECEIVED A GIFT OF SOCKS AND SHOES.—Courtesy of the New York "World."

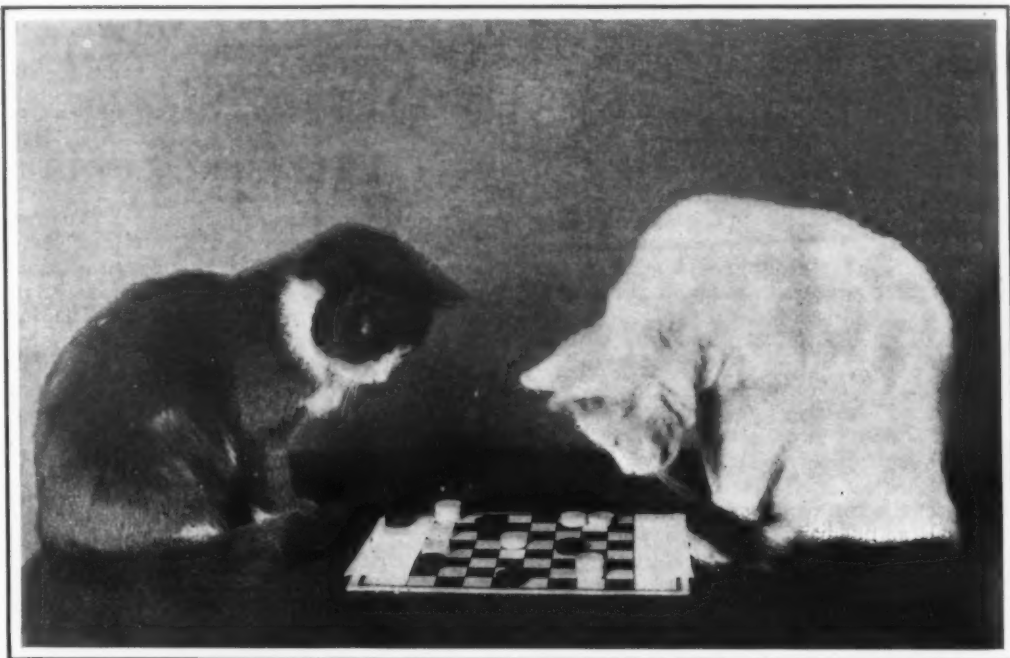


A FURIOUS CYCLONE IN MISSISSIPPI.

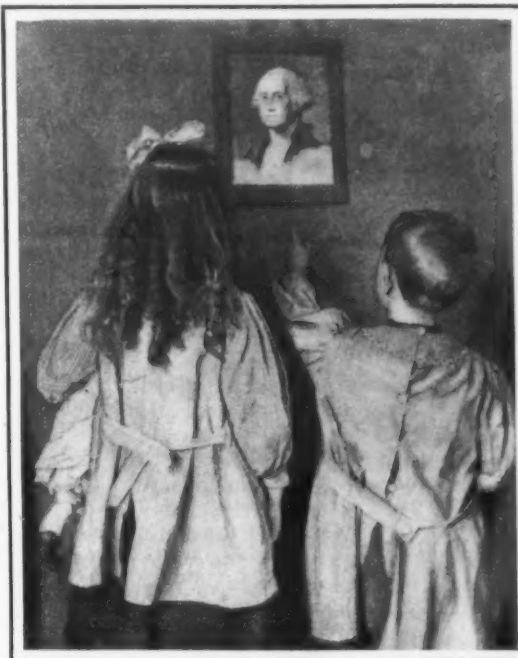
RUINS OF BEN MARTIN'S HOUSE AT MARTINSVILLE, IN WHICH FIVE PERSONS WERE KILLED—THE STORM SWEEPED A TRACT THIRTY MILES LONG AND A MILE WIDE, DOING GREAT DAMAGE AND KILLING IN ALL ELEVEN PERSONS.—John H. Coquille.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

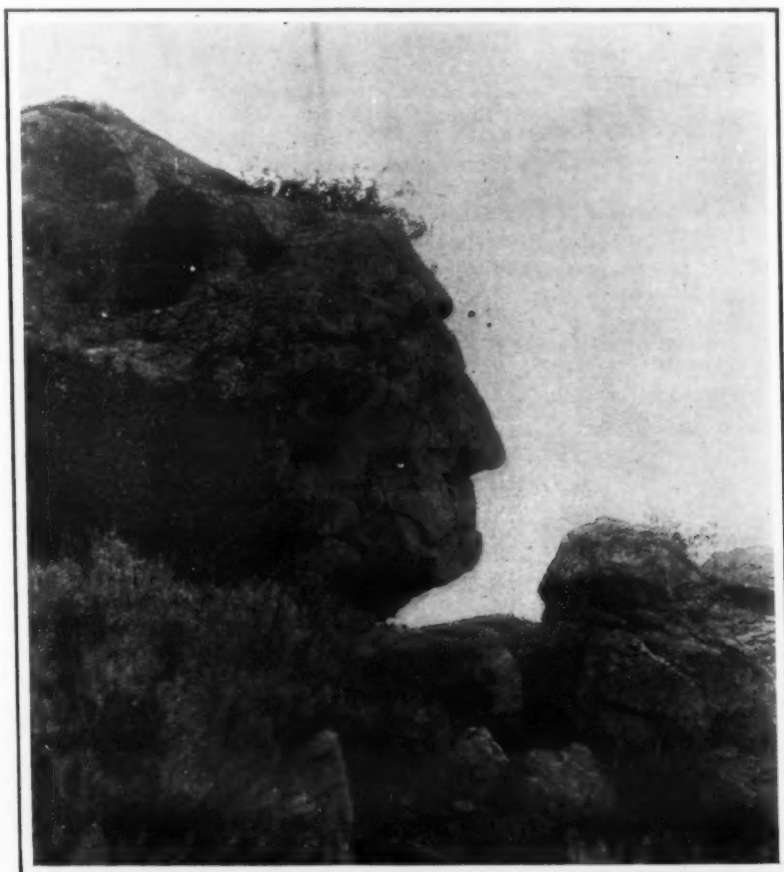
CALIFORNIA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, MARYLAND THE SECOND, AND NEW JERSEY THE THIRD.



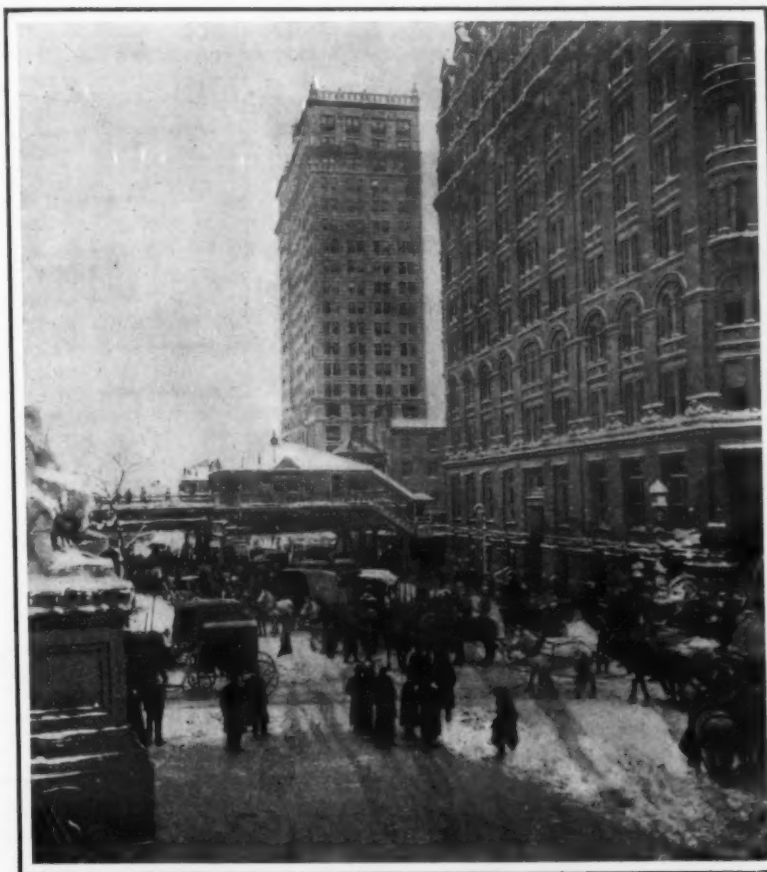
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) DECISIVE MOMENT IN AN INTERESTING GAME.
Mrs. William Durrant, New Jersey.



CHILDREN VENERATE THE FATHER OF THEIR COUNTRY.
W. Durrant, New Jersey.



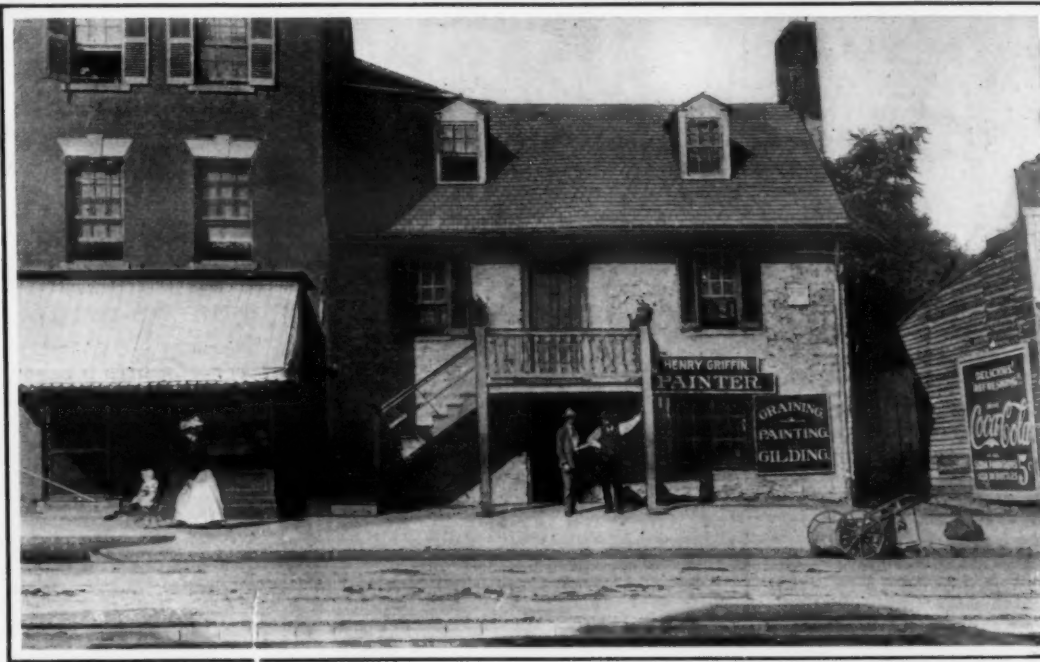
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) NATURE'S IMAGE OF WASHINGTON—REMARKABLE ROCK FORMATION
NEAR CHATSWORTH, CAL.—*L. R. Freeman, California.*



AFTER THE BLIZZARD IN NEW YORK—BLOCKADE ON BROADWAY OF TEAMS BOUND FOR
STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—*Andrew Jackson, Rhode Island.*



A YOUNG CALIFORNIA SURE SHOT.
Colman M. Hammond, California.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) OLDEST HOUSE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS WHILE
WASHINGTON CITY WAS BEING SURVEYED.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.*

Educating the Public in City Book-keeping

By William H. Allen, Secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research, of New York City

THE GLORY of New England's town meeting was not its getting together, but its seeing together;



WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
Secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research.—Hollinger.

not its common discussion, but its common purpose; not its theory of government, but its knowledge of government acts and community needs. The breakdown of the town meeting came when men talked about needs without possessing equal interest in those needs; when men voted for and against government policies without equal intelligence about government acts. Inside information preceded inside pull. Orators and objectors were easily outgeneraled when pitted

against superior intelligence as to the facts of government at town meeting. The good intention, eloquence, and misdirected energy of uninformed men simply piled wood on the bonfire of special privilege derived from special inside knowledge. The town meeting failed because it was outgrown. It could no more protect the complex modern city than could Putnam's breastwork at Bunker Hill protect Boston against Japan's modern navy.

Panaceas for remedying "America's most conspicuous failure—municipal government" miss the essential point that equal rights imply equal intelligence as to rights endangered. Initiative, referendum, woman's suffrage, Massachusetts ballot, civil service, commission government, goodness, general intelligence, socialism—one and all must fail to equalize opportunity except as they equalize intelligence about social needs and government acts. Self-government, whether in the hands of virtue, erudition, or ignorance, must always prove as ineffective as Webster's eloquence on the tongue of an upright Christian gentleman who "stutters only when he t-t-talks." Self-government requires knowledge of what government is trying to do, what it leaves undone, what it does that injures the governed, where specific defects cause waste, criminality, wretchedness, arrested development of child life and community life.

Intelligence about government is so different from intelligence about medicine, business, engineering, Plato, Napoleon, and St. Paul that many of America's noblest, grandest, and brightest men must be willing to join the primary class as a first step in preparing themselves for self-government. Intelligence about municipal government is so different from intelligence about national government, knowledge of Boston's needs so distinct from knowledge of New York's needs, that they are not interchangeable. National statesmen must change their method of thinking, talking, and acting before they can guide us in improvements of municipal administration. This is because intelligence about municipal administration has to do with acts and needs of 1908, not with eighteenth-century political science or stories of the Civil War.

Intelligence about municipal government will always be as rare as radium until it is made easy. To-day it is not merely difficult, rather is it Herculean, impossible for even exceptional leisure or exceptional means. A man of wealth said recently: "The time I should have to spend trying to prevent unnecessary taxes would earn me at business a hundred dollars for every dollar of my share of municipal waste." If all the millionaires in New York City should retire from business to-day and devote themselves from now till doomsday to improvement of municipal administration, they could not succeed unless the present system of records and accounts were changed, because it would be a physical impossibility for them to be intelligent

about the uses made of taxes and of municipal power. Millionaires are not going to retire from business, and they are not going to do Herculean tasks in order to have intelligence about municipal government. Nor will you and I ever be intelligent, unless someone offers intelligence on easy, practical terms. We would go without milk rather than milk a cow twice a day. Alcoholism and nicotine would be as rare as intelligence about budgets and city debts, school results and health costs, if smokers and drinkers had to work as hard to get tobacco and alcohol as citizens and officials must now work to learn the truth about municipal government. When it is as easy for you and me to be intelligent about government as it is to get tobacco or life insurance or stamps, we shall take self-government seriously.

Large business enterprises are possible only after intelligence about business is made easy. Brokers sit at their desks and read the ticker's story of world-markets. Uncle Sam sits in Washington and lets information come to him about postal orders in Alaska. Whenever a large number of men work together in business without facts easily obtained, there is waste, corruption, bankruptcy. There is not a great corporation in the country that could have survived the recent panic, had it been as hard to get knowledge of its acts and resources as it is to find out about New York City. For example, two statements of revenue bonds authorized but unissued for the date November 6th, 1907, vary in twenty-seven out of thirty-three items, the differences of \$1 to \$1,000,000 aggregating \$21,000,000 net. To make intelligence about government easy for busy men and women is the purpose of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

Intelligence about government is made easy when we assume that the important thing about government is the sequence of acts rather than the sequence of officers. Acts occur every day and can be watched every day. Men succeed men once a year or once in two years; the men we like best to watch are the men who commit the fewest acts. New York City has recently adopted a uniform method of watching the acts of subordinates as well as of department heads. When these records of money spent and services or goods bought are installed, New York will know whether hat-hooks are costing \$3.85, or whether a bogus supply company is making from 30 to 1,000 per cent. profit, as was found to be the case in Borough President Ahearn's office. When citizens learn, in spite of themselves, of such misuse of power and of taxes they will do what they did about Mr. Ahearn—talk about it, show their disgust and resentment. Officials will do just as Mr. Ahearn did—get away from the light if they can. If the light persists, they will begin to act just like virtue personified, will hunt for scapegoats, change their methods, and act so as to regain the dearest possession of mankind—respect of mankind. When it is known by philanthropists that they are doing more harm in one year by tolerating inefficient government than their bounty can cure in a generation, they may, like a corrupt politician, try to get away from the light. If the light stays, if the sickness, industrial incapacity, criminality, caused by acts of misgovernment, are repeatedly and constantly presented to them, they will, again like the corrupt

politician, look for scapegoats for a while and then change the methods, improve the acts of government.

New York has made a beginning. Its officials are rapidly changing methods that serve to conceal the facts to methods of showing the facts. The fiscal authorities are publicly committed to accounts that tell for what acts money is spent; to records that tell what acts are actually committed by 60,000 employes; to annual budgets that tell for what acts departments request funds; to a reorganization of inspection and audit service, so that the veracity of statements about acts and costs can be proved; to public reports that will make ignorance of facts impossible. The Bureau of Municipal Research represents civic interest in this intelligence factory to be maintained by the municipal administration.

Every city can afford a fact centre that will constantly interpret the official description of government acts, so that every man can understand. Given an easy way of describing public acts, an easy way of telling whether the description is accurate and truthful, and an easy way of learning what the acts mean to health, to comfort, to schooling, and to opportunity, the first substantial step will have been taken toward progressive improvement in municipal administration. Persisting government for the benefit of the governed will follow persisting universal intelligence as to government acts.

Books for Lovers of Art.

FOLLOWING so close on his last book on "How to Study Pictures" (Century Company), Mr. Charles H. Caffin's new publication, "The Story of American Painting," is sure to excite interest. In the latter book, Mr. Caffin—who has done some creditable lecturing on art before Cooper Union audiences this winter—aims to trace the gradual development of American art. The book contains 143 reproductions (many of which have never been printed) of the work of America's best artists, and both because of its own intrinsic value, and the fact that American art has seldom been given attention by the critics, the book is a good addition to the art lover's library. Published for \$2.50 net, by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

Little enough attention is devoted in these strenuous days to the beauties of sculpture, and it is only when an occasional exhibit is held or an interesting chapter written that interest in the sculptor and his work is aroused. Kenyon Cox's new volume on "Painters and Sculptors" devotes a long and instructive chapter to Rodin, his ideals and his work. Of much interest also is the chapter on Lord Leighton's art. Reproductions not usually published with art essays abound in Mr. Cox's well-written and beautifully printed volume. Duffield & Co., Publishers, New York; \$2.50 net.

Prince Rupert, a Made-to-Order City.

HAVING determined upon its Pacific terminus, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, which is proceeding with the construction of its 3,600-mile transcontinental line through the Dominion of Canada, has employed a firm of Boston architects to plan a model city on that site. It will be known as Prince Rupert, and will be situated on Kaien Island, in a harbor 550 miles north of Vancouver and fifty miles south of the Alaskan-British Columbian boundary. The harbor is connected with the ocean by Metlakata Bay and Venn Passage, and is more than eleven miles in length, being wide and deep enough to accommodate an enormous volume of shipping. The site, which is surrounded by grandly wooded mountains, is extremely picturesque, and the landscape architects charged with laying out the new city expect to make it one of the most attractive on the continent. Prince Rupert will be the most northerly harbor for trans-Pacific trade, and the completion of the new railroad system will, it is said, shorten the journey from the city of Liverpool to the Asiatic ports by at least two days.



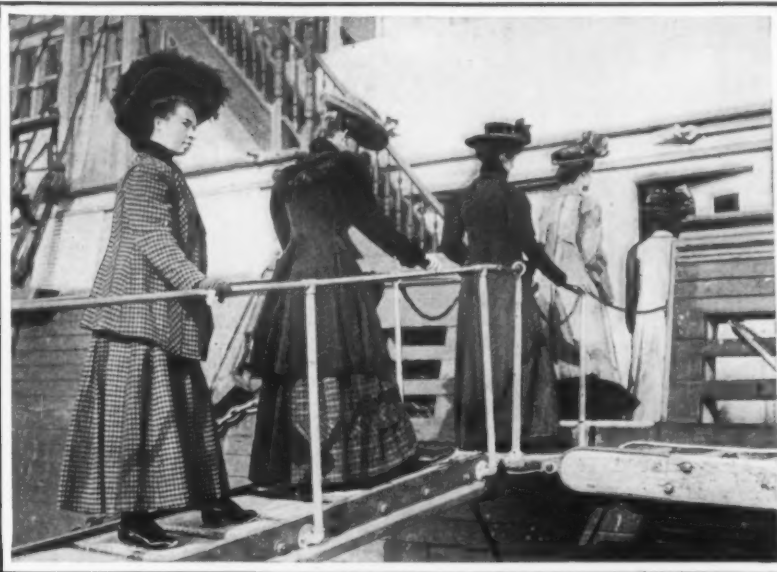
NO BUSINESS DEPRESSION IN NEW ORLEANS.

GREAT CRUSH OF TRUCKS SEEKING TO OBTAIN LOADS AT A LEADING SUGAR REFINERY.—A. V. Hall.

New York's Hospitable "Deep-sea Hotel"

SOME of the wage earners of New York whose means never permit them to enjoy the comforts of a seaside vacation have in the Arbuckle "Deep-sea Hotel" an excellent substitute, which has in one way an advantage over the summer resorts—it is habitable all the year. The name is a survival of the time when the *Jacob A. Stamler* sailed every Saturday night, in summer, from a New York pier out to the coolness of the lower bay, where the guests passed the night and the succeeding day, returning refreshed to their work in the hot city on Monday morning. Now, however, Mr. John Arbuckle, the coffee magnate, has decided to make the hotel a permanent institution of the New York waterfront. He has obtained permission to tie the *Stamler* up at the foot of West Twenty-first Street, and now he has as his paying guests twenty-five working girls who eat, sleep, and spend their leisure on board. A new department of the Deep-sea Hotel is the "converted" schooner-yacht *Gitana*. On this there are eleven young workingmen, who pay \$3.50 a week for their board and lodging; the girls on the *Stamler* pay \$2.80.

Recently Mr. Arbuckle has added a department for the benefit of crippled girls and women. These live on the *Stamler*, and are employed to make the little cloth sugar-sacks which the Arbuckle Brothers use in their business. Mr. Arbuckle has patented a device to



GUESTS GOING ON BOARD THE ARBUCKLE "FLOATING HOTEL" AT THE FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—H. D. Blauvelt.

apply to an ordinary power sewing-machine which enables the crippled operators to control the speed with a touch of their shoulders. This makes it possible for women and girls whose legs are crippled, but who are otherwise able-bodied, to use the machines, the speed of which is ordinarily controlled by the feet. It was patented by the inventor, but he announces that any

cripples who need the invention may use it without hindrance. Such employees are enabled to earn from \$7 to \$9 per week. They may use their wheelchairs on the deck and at their work, and at meal times they are carried by a little elevator down to the dining-room. Mr. Arbuckle has room for about fifty girls and women in this department.

The hotel is fitted up with steam heat and a ventilating system, and some of the rooms even have private baths. On the *Stamler* there is a laundry in which the guests may do their own washing. There is a parlor, with a pianola to furnish entertainment in the evenings and on holidays. Mr. Arbuckle himself goes to the ship once a week and meets the guests, asking them for suggestions as to matters of comfort, etc. He is going to have a room there, so that he may occasionally pass the night on board. When they are out of work the lodgers are permitted to remain until they can secure other positions, and the Deep-sea Hotel has never had reason to regret the trust which it has reposed in its

patrons. Mr. Arbuckle has received many letters from people who have been his guests and who have afterward found more permanent and commodious quarters; most of these letters express the thanks of the writers for the hospitality accorded them, and show a lively regard for the old ship which sheltered them.

A Great Book of Reference.

ONE OF the most useful books that can be included in any library—public or private—is a great and carefully compiled book of reference. Such a work, if brought up to date, is to the seeker for information a continual convenience and a permanent joy. When a publication of this class, adapted to every-day need in office and home, is at any time revised and bettered it is a noteworthy event. That mine of valuable knowledge, "Lippincott's New Gazetteer," edited by Angelo and Louis Heilprin, has lately undergone a thorough revision, which has incorporated into its contents the newest facts in geography and made it more comprehensive and accurate than ever. This volume of more than 2,000 good-sized pages contains the freshest information respecting the countries, cities, towns, resorts, islands, rivers, mountains, seas, lakes, etc., of every portion of the globe, and it is also a geographical dictionary, giving the correct spelling and pronunciation of the names of the places and natural features described. Some 100,000 notices in all are assembled, and these comprise statistics of population, production, mining, manufactures, physical history, exploration, general history, etc., gathered from the latest official censuses. Much of this is special matter, not to be found within the covers of any other one book. The volume is a sightly one, especially in



AINU WOMEN GRINDING GRAIN FOR FAMILY USE.

its finer bindings; and it is well printed. It may truly be said to be indispensable to every intelligent American. Published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Price \$10 to \$15, according to binding.

"Hunyaks" of the Middle West.

THE Middle West has a new (to the rest of the country, at least) name for the poorer class of Hungarians, Roumanians and other natives of the southeast of Europe. The word is "Hunyak" and is used as a term of opprobrium. Lower-class American citizens have been making life so burdensome for these poor foreigners that the ministers of Indianapolis have come to their rescue. At a recent meeting they adopted a resolution declaring: "We deem it to be our duty as Christian ministers to call the attention of the people of Indianapolis to the condition and danger of this class of our population, and point out some possible remedy looking toward their regeneration and social elevation."

When Sleep Fails

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring quiets the nerves and brings refreshing sleep. Nourishes and strengthens the entire body.



A TYPICAL GROUP OF AINU ON THE ISLAND OF YEZO, JAPAN—OLD MEN IN LEFT FOREGROUND HOLDING UP THEIR MUSTACHE LIFTERS PREPARATORY TO EATING.

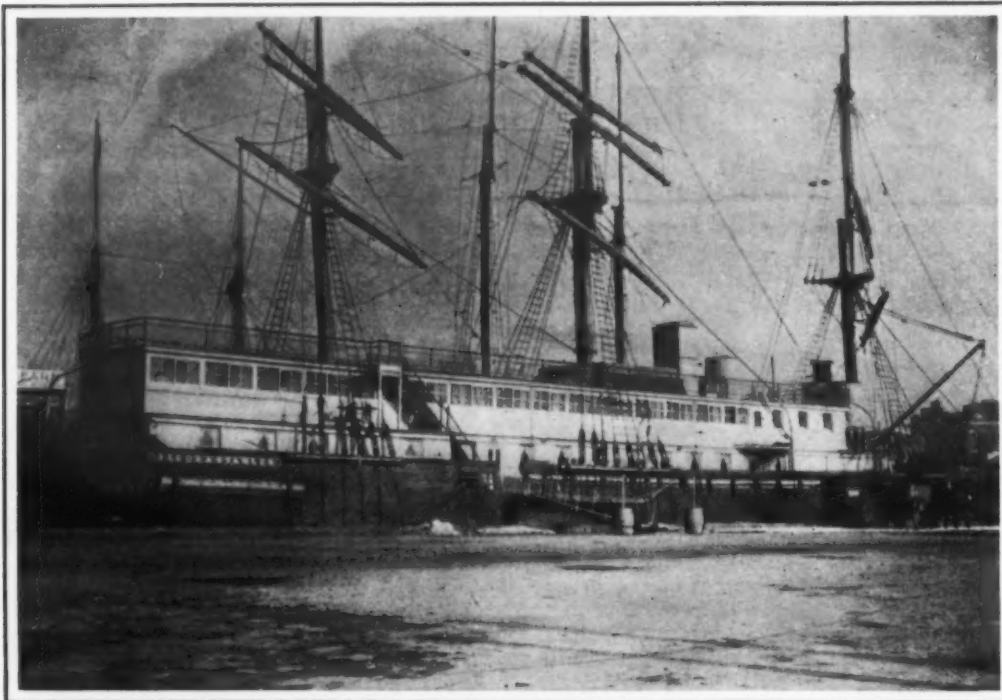


PREPARING FOR A BEAR FESTIVAL—ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PRIMITIVE FUNCTIONS OF JAPAN'S ABORIGINES.

STRANGE ABORIGINES OF JAPAN, THE AINU, NOW FAST DYING OUT.—Photographs by Annie Laura Miller.

A Ship Transformed into a Hotel

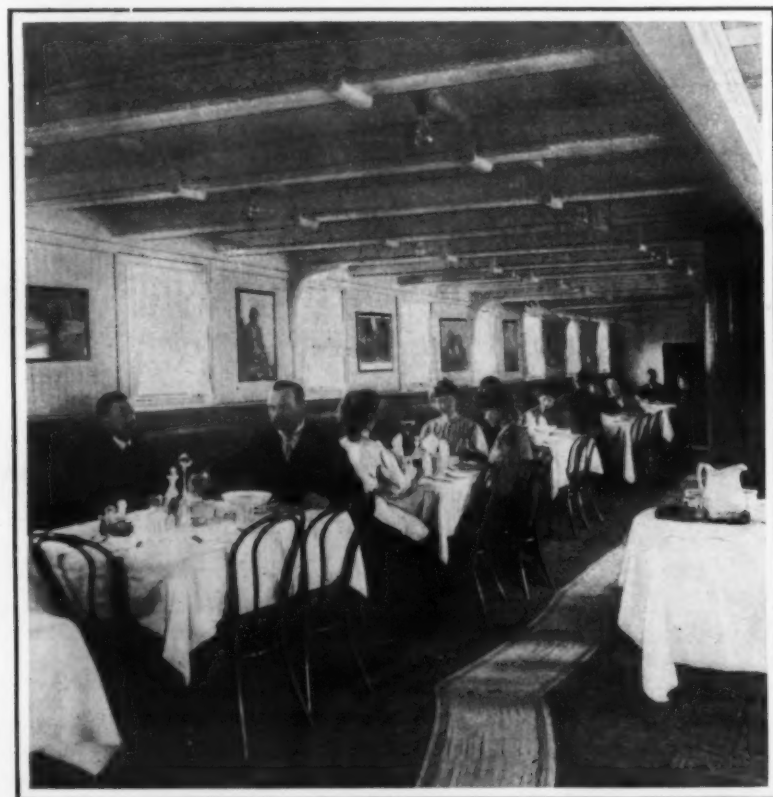
HOW THE "JACOB A. STAMLER," OWNED BY JOHN ARBUCKLE, AFTER A LONG SEAFARING CAREER, HAS "FOUND HERSELF" AS A HOME FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN IN NEW YORK.



THE "JACOB A. STAMLER," THE "DEEP-SEA HOTEL," LYING AT HER WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET PIER.



CRIPPLED GIRLS ON THE COVERED DECK MAKING SUGAR BAGS.



DINING ROOM OF THE "STAMLER," WHERE MEALS ARE SERVED TO THE GIRLS AND TO THE MALE GUESTS OF THE "GITANA."



THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED KITCHEN (OR SHOULD ONE SAY GALLEY?) OF THE "DEEP-SEA HOTEL."



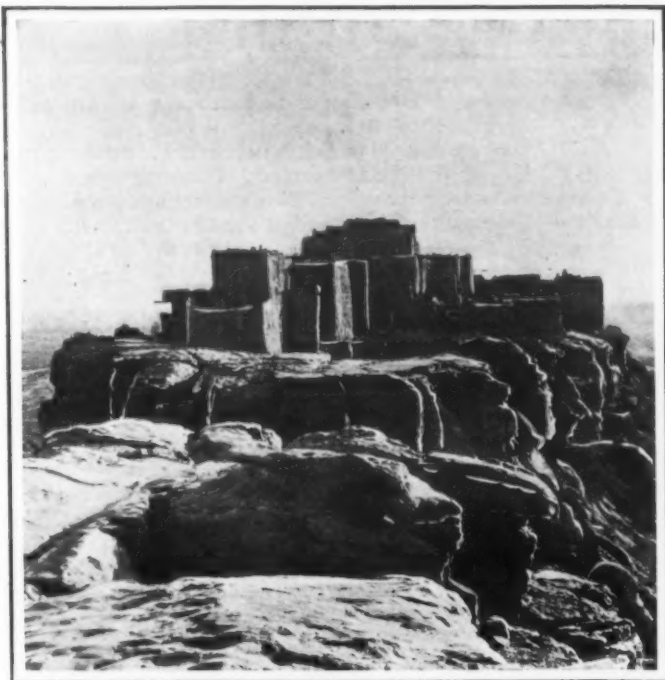
IN THE MUSIC ROOM, AFTER THE DAY'S WORK IN SHOP AND FACTORY.



SPACIOUS PARLOR AND READING ROOM FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE HOTEL.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt. (See page 179.)

Strange Home and Peculiar Practices of Arizona Red Men



CURIOUS AND TYPICAL INDIAN TOWN ON A MESA IN THE MOKI RESERVATION, ARIZONA.



GROTESQUE SNAKE DANCE AT ORAIBI, ONE OF THE MOKIS' MOST NOTED FESTIVALS.



PECULIAR FLUTE CEREMONY TAKING PLACE AT SUNRISE—A FUNCTION OF RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE.



A HUNDRED-AND-TEN-YEAR-OLD MOKI SQUAW—JUANA OF ISLETA.



YOUNG MOKI SQUAW MAKING A PLAQUE OF PLAITED GRASS.



ODD FEATURE OF THE MOKI FLUTE CEREMONY AT ORAIBI—DIPPING THE SIX SACRED CORN EARS IN THE MEDICINE BOWL.

Photographs by Sumner W. Matieson.

Great Profit in Ostrich Farming in the United States

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

ALL LOVERS of birds were delighted to learn that Dame Fashion had decreed that the ostrich feather should predominate on milady's headgear for this winter. A tour of the smart millinery shops reveals the fact that some style of ostrich feather forms a part of the trimming of ninety per cent. of the hats for this season. Whilst some hats are adorned with wings of birds, both natural and artificial, and a few aigrettes are worn, yet the prevailing fashion is the plume of the ostrich. The feathers of the largest bird in existence were never so popular as they are today. Millions of plumes find their way into the shops, and while the ostrich farms of the United States play only a small part in filling the demand, the twenty-five hundred ostriches corralled on the different farms of Florida, Texas, Arizona, and California will yield a handsome profit to their owners this year, and doubtless in years to come also.

The largest of these farms is in southern California, and the feathers of the big birds are said to have already made a fortune for their owner. The life and habits of the ostrich are interesting in many respects, and a visit to any of these farms is always enjoyed. From a chick when first hatched about twelve inches tall the birds often attain a height of eight feet and weigh three hundred pounds. Their feathers are stubby and remind one of a bunch of excelsior. They are clumsy and awkward, but even the large birds have this trait, and unless their young are taken from them shortly after hatching, the chicks are apt to be trampled to death by their parents. The food for the first few days consists of bits of shell, small pebbles, and tender shoots of alfalfa. Great care must be given to the young birds for the first two months but after that time they are able to take care of themselves and grow rapidly. When they have attained their full growth the ostriches are allowed to choose mates and set up housekeeping for themselves. A nest is made in the sand and rounded out by the male bird. Here the female deposits fifteen eggs, one each day. The weight of each egg is about three and one-quarter pounds. After a period of forty-two days' incubation, during which time the male bird takes his turn in covering the eggs, the chicks are hatched. A well-regulated ostrich family usually has three broods a year. The male bird is an exemplary husband, and will shelter the nest during the hardest rainstorm and will fight savagely if any one attempts to come near it or in any way molest the female. Frequently during the rainy season some of the eggs are hatched in incubators, and these are pulled from the nest by a stick with a hook on the end. The temperature in the hatching machine is kept at 103 degrees, and the incubator ostrich is usually a healthy bird.

The ostrich is a vegetarian, and alfalfa is his staple food. Oranges are relished, and the writer saw an attendant feed six to his pet, a big gray bird, one after the other in rapid succession. The fruit was swallowed whole and could easily be traced as it slipped down the long, snake-like neck. One of the finest birds of this farm on one occasion had his neck torn by a nail, and it was necessary to put several stitches in the slit, as all the food taken by the ostrich dropped out through the opening. After the operation the bird recovered and in a few days was more anxious than ever for his diet of oranges. The birds will swallow large pebbles as a chicken swallows grains of sand. On a Florida farm it was discovered after the death of a bird that he had swallowed part of a shoe and several coins. This diet, however, was not the cause of his death. Nothing that it swallows appears to cause the ostrich discomfort, and strange tales are told of its voracity.

Although an ostrich can with ease carry a heavy man on his back, his principal strength is in his two-toed feet, and his kick is said to be as disastrous as that of a Missouri mule. In running, ostriches attain the speed of a race horse, and often the attendants will drive a few about the pens for the visitor's amusement. When going swiftly their stride is said to be twenty feet. The birds become feather-producing when they are nine months old, but it is not until they are at least three years of age that the finest plumes appear. At this age the feathers of the male bird are black and white, while those of the female are a dull gray. The plucking, which takes place twice a year, is no easy task, although it is absolutely painless to the birds. The writer saw two pluckers corner a big male bird after a lively chase. It required agility on the part of the men to avoid the bird's feet, as once or twice, when he was being driven into the triangular pen, he kicked viciously. Finally a hood was slipped over his head and the pluckers began their work. Twenty-five superb plumes, as a rule, are found on each wing and a number of shorter ones on the tail. The wing plumes will retail anywhere from five to ten dollars each, according to the quality of the fibres. The feathers are clipped about an inch from the body and not pulled out, as many people suppose. The stumps of the feathers dry up and are easily removed later, this, too, without pain. The feathers are sent directly to the wash-room, where they are thoroughly cleansed with soap and water and rinsed through another water containing a little bluing, and finally passed through a wringer and hung on a line to dry. The dyeing and curling process follows, the latter being done by girls. The smaller feathers are used for making boas, fans, etc., as nothing is allowed to go to waste. Even

the eggs which fail to hatch are drained and sold as souvenirs.

The wild ostrich is not easily captured, as it shuns the presence of man, and is most successfully hunted on horseback. Often these captured birds will become very tame, and at one of the farms in the South I saw a big ostrich, which had been captured in Nubia, follow his master about the pen like a pet dog. The eggs are valued by huntsmen in South Africa as food, and are cooked by setting them up before a fire. An opening is made in the top and they are stirred with a stick during the cooking. One egg will make as much omelet as two dozen hen's eggs, and it is said to be very palatable. It will be long, however, before ostrich eggs are sold in the markets as food.

Ostrich feathers as a means of ornament have been popular for centuries, and royalty has selected them as a mark of particular rank. Tradition says that at the battle of Crecy, Edward, the Black Prince, plucked a plume of ostrich feathers from the helmet of the King of Bohemia, and since then the three white ostrich feathers have been the badge of the Prince of Wales.

The Oldest and Best.

(From the Troy [N. Y.] Press, January 4th, 1908.)

LESLIE'S WEEKLY has been published for more than fifty years, and is the oldest illustrated weekly in the United States, as it is the best. But the pictures, while appealing to the eye, are not the only points of merit in the old-time periodical. Up-to-date special articles on topics of timely interest arouse the mind and put it on the thoughtful road. But the chief value of LESLIE'S to the men and women of this country are the editorial discussions of current topics. They are frequently quoted in the columns of the Troy Press, and no one can say that they do not hit the mark.

The World's Favorite

FOR SKIN, SCALP, HAIR, AND HANDS IS CUTICURA SOAP, MEDICINAL, EMOLIENT, ANTISEPTIC.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, is invaluable.



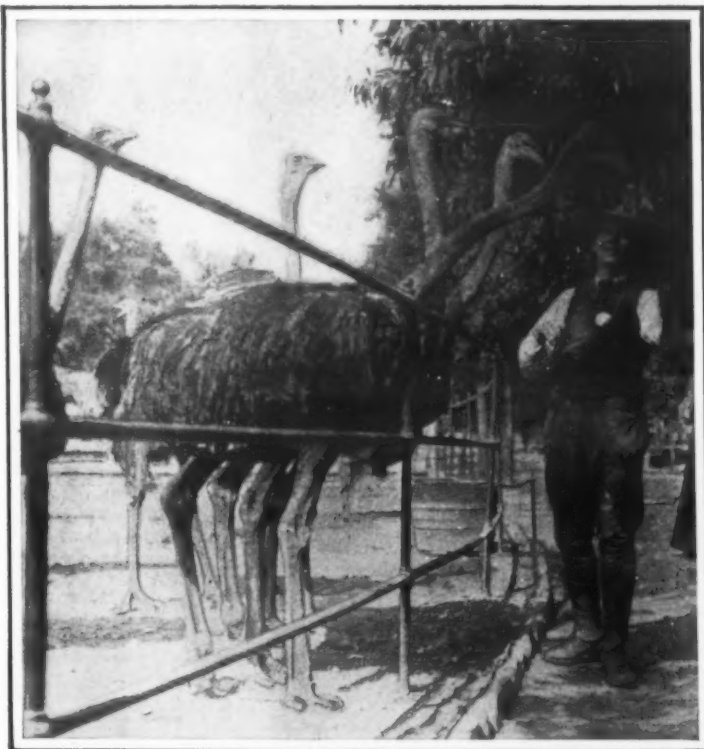
METROPOLITAN TOWER ON MADISON AVENUE WHICH IS TO BE 48 STORIES HIGH, AND THE TALLEST BUILDING IN THE WORLD.



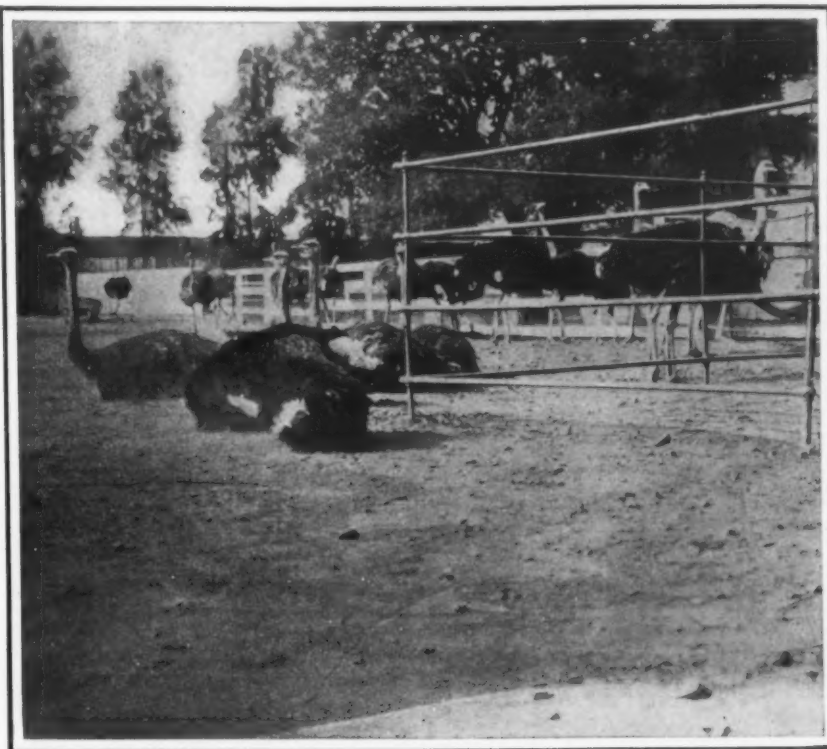
VIEW OF CITY HALL AND MANY SKYSCRAPERS IN LOWER NEW YORK FROM THE ROOF OF THE PARK ROW BUILDING, THE HIGHEST COMPLETED STRUCTURE IN THE METROPOLIS.

REMARKABLE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF NEW YORK.—B. G. Phillips.

The Profitable Ostrich Raising Industry of America



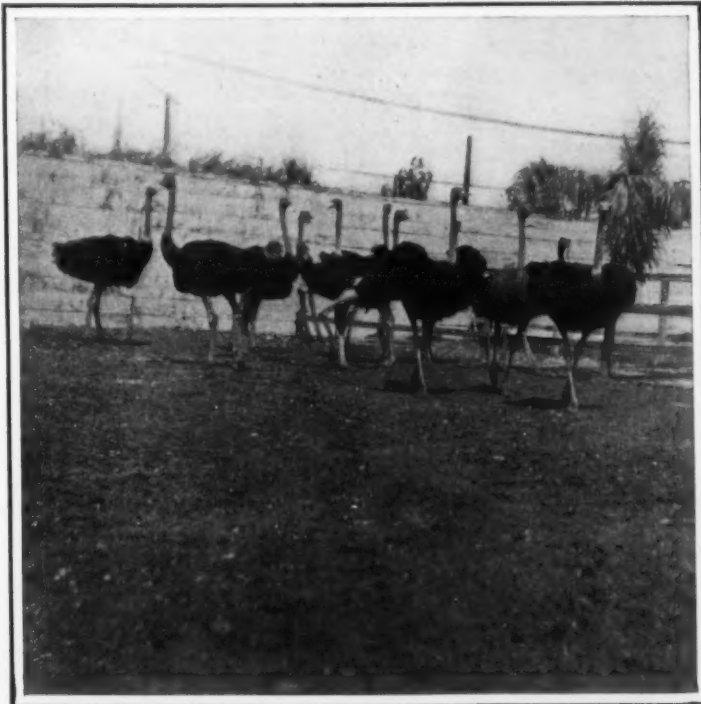
FEEDING WHOLE ORANGES TO THE OSTRICHES ON A CALIFORNIA FARM TO AMUSE TOURISTS.



FLOCK OF OSTRICHES ON A FARM IN FLORIDA.



DRYING FINE OSTRICH PLUMES ON A CALIFORNIA FARM.



BIG POULTRY ON A FARM IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



PLUCKING PLUMES FROM AN OSTRICH WHOSE HEAD IS COVERED WITH A HOOD.



TALLEST BIRD ON A CALIFORNIA OSTRICH FARM NEAR PASADENA.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. (See page 182.)

The Man in the Auto

A SENTENCE which was intended as a deterrent to reckless automobilists was recently imposed by Judge Ten Eyck, of Newark, N. J., upon an automobilist who killed a pedestrian in the crowded main street of that city last fall. Though the prisoner's counsel made a plea for clemency on the ground that the case was one of manslaughter in the lowest degree, the judge sentenced the offender to eighteen months in the Essex County penitentiary. In passing sentence he remarked that, while the prisoner was not shown to have had criminal intent, his recklessness in driving a high-powered car at high speed through a crowded street made him responsible under the criminal law for manslaughter. The prisoner, who was immediately taken to jail to serve his sentence, is being sued by the estate of his victim for \$100,000 damages, and by a peddler whose wagon his car demolished in the course of the same run for \$5,000.

AMONG the automobile regulations proposed in the Massachusetts Legislature is a bill which will allow judges throughout the State to inflict jail sentences upon automobilists who hide their number plates. The present law makes the punishment for this offense a fine of \$25 for the first offense, \$50 for the second, and \$100 for the third. The bill is backed by the Massachusetts Safe Roads Association.

ACCORDING to Consul Frank W. Mahin, of Nottingham, England, a two years' trial of motor omnibuses in that city has convinced the authorities that they are inferior to ordinary street cars. The city owns three motor 'buses which traverse parts of the city not served by street cars. Their receipts have averaged twenty and one-half cents per mile, those of the street cars twenty-five cents. The receipts of the three omnibuses were \$1,263 less than the working expenses during the last fiscal year, and there was nothing left for depreciation or interest on capital. The street cars, on the other hand, yielded a net profit of \$82,730 after allowing for depreciation, interest on capital, and other charges. Even if there were no other handicap upon the motor 'buses, the increase in the cost of gasoline would be sufficient seriously to affect their operation in this English city.

WISCONSIN has many miles of sandy roads, and Arthur R. Hirst, highway engineer for the State, has been offering suggestions as to their improvement. Since the wetter such roads are kept the better they are, they should be made, he says, either flat or lower in the middle than at the sides, and underbrush should be allowed to grow as near the road as possible, in order to retain the moisture. When a sufficient quan-

tity of clay cannot be mixed with the sand, a layer of cut straw, leaves, shavings, or any material which will accumulate and retain moisture and offer some resistance to the wheels is of benefit. A road treated with clay should be somewhat higher in the middle than at the sides. The cost of supplying clay, spreading, shaping, harrowing, and rolling the road is estimated at about \$150 per mile.

THE New York School for Automobile Engineers has been making experiments with a four-cylinder fifteen-horse-power car to determine the practical use of alcohol as a fuel. The engine is started on alcohol, no gasoline being injected into the carburetor, as has generally been done when similar experiments have been made. The car has been run about fifty miles



THE PLEASURES OF TOURING IN THE SNOW.—Lazarnick.

a day and recently made a trip through the Bronx entirely on the high speed. Slightly higher power is obtained from the alcohol, but the school instructors say that to secure the best results a higher compression is needed than in the case of gasoline.

FOR starting a motor in cold weather an English automobilist recommends the use of coal gas instead of gasoline. He introduces one end of a rubber tube in the air intake of the carburetor and connects the other end to the nearest gas fixture. When the gas is turned on and the motor cranked it usually starts up on the first turn. After a minute the gasoline is turned on and the gas supply shut off. This method is recommended for automobilists who have gas in their barns or garages, but who do not heat these buildings.

AN AMBITIOUS scheme has been launched by a company of Philadelphia capitalists, who have acquired 20,000 acres of land in Burlington and Ocean counties, New Jersey, on which they announce their purpose of building an automobile speedway twenty miles long and one hundred feet wide. The estimated cost of the track, with the club-house, garages, and other necessary improvements, is \$400,000. The capital stock of the company is \$600,000. The tract selected as the site is on the high land dividing the watershed of the Delaware River and Barnegat Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The track will be about the same distance from New York as from Philadelphia, and in direct road communication with Cape May, Long Branch, Atlantic City, and other seashore resorts. One part of it will be only twelve miles south of Lakewood. It is planned to build hotels along the speedway, and to dam streams so as to form lakes and beautify the region. Most of the proposed course is through pine forests, which minimize the danger of head winds. All holders of one hundred shares of stock in the company will be entitled to full membership in the speedway club.

THE Jacksonville-to-Miami road race will start on March 9th instead of February 18th, the date having been changed at the request of a number of manufacturers who asked for more time for preparation.

Traveling Cooking Schools.

A POPULAR movement has been started in the city of Munich, extending to every city and hamlet in the province of Bavaria. The leading ladies of the land formed a league known as the Itinerary Cooking School, which is supported by popular subscriptions. At the present time there are thirty itinerary cooking schools working under the league.

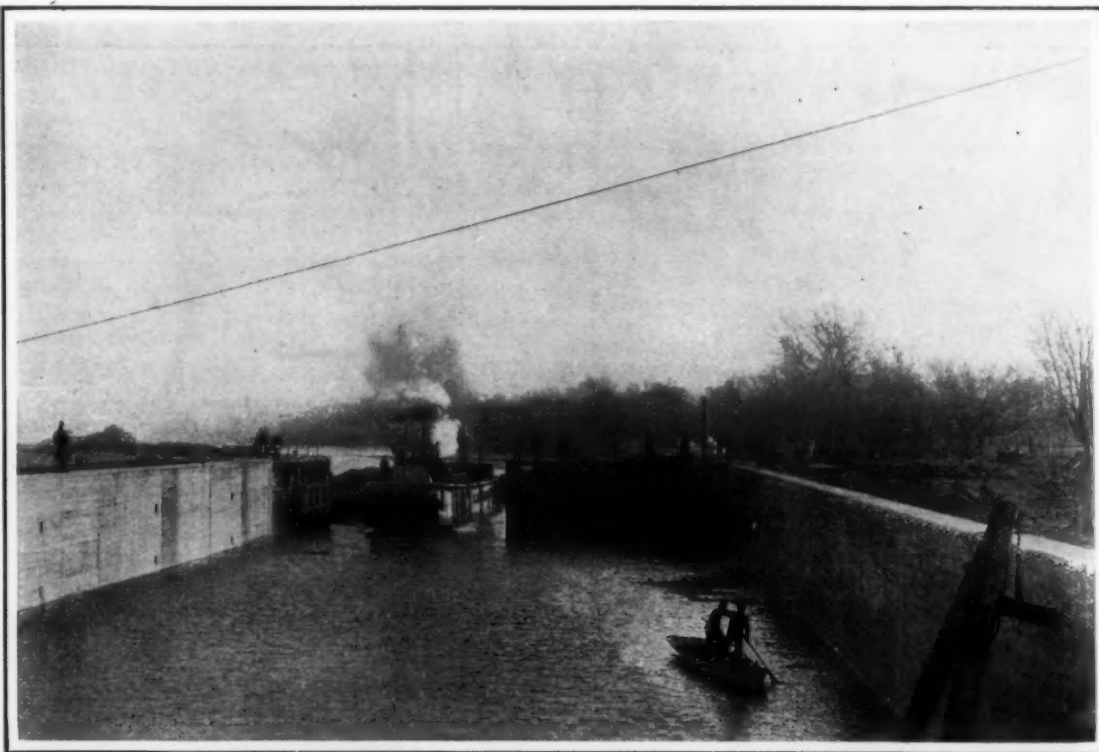
The outfit consists of a wagon containing all the modern appliances of a kitchen. Accompanying the wagon are three experienced women cooks and three lecturers. When a hamlet is reached a hall is secured, the kitchen established, and the young women of the hamlet are invited to learn the preparation of savory, inexpensive, nutritious dishes. Such a campaign of education, or some adaptation of it, conducted in this country, would do more to rid mankind of the pangs of dyspepsia than all the doctors, and might even shorten the divorce calendars; for many a suit for separation has its origin in the kitchen.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." Sold by druggists and grocers.



NEW YORK'S LATEST BIG FIRE.

ICE-COVERED RUINS OF BURNED STORES IN THE DRY-GOODS DISTRICT—THE LOSS WAS \$200,000, AND TWO MEN WERE KILLED AND TWELVE HURT.
B. G. Phillips.



A NEW ERA IN WESTERN NAVIGATION.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE GREAT LOCK AT MOLINE, ILL., ONE OF MANY IMPROVEMENTS MADE ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
George E. Brown.

Amusements Purveyed to New York Play-goers



ROSE LA HARTE, PRIMA DONNA OF "THE FOUR SEASONS," AT THE HIPPODROME.
Otto Sarony Co.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
18. EMMA JANVIER IN "FIFTY MILES FROM BOSTON."
Caricature by E. A. Gorwey.



GRAYCE SCOTT, LEADING WOMAN OF KEITH & PROCTOR'S HARLEM OPERA-HOUSE STOCK COMPANY.
Hallen.



OLGA NETHERSOLE IN PAUL HERVIEU'S "THE AWAKENING," AT DALY'S THEATRE.



ANNA LAUGHLIN AS "KOKOMO" IN "THE TOP O' TH' WORLD," AT THE CASINO.—*Hall.*



MARGARET ILLINGTON AND KYRLE BELLEW IN "THE THIEF," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—*Sarony.*



VERA STOWE, INGENUE IN "TWENTY DAYS IN THE SHADE," AT THE SAVOY THEATRE.—*Sarony.*



THE PARTY IN THE DISTILLERY IN "MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND," AT THE CRITERION THEATRE.—*Hall.*



NELLA BERGEN, PLAYING THE ADVENTURESS IN "THE TALK OF NEW YORK," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—*Hall.*



"FRANZI" (SOPHIE BRANDT) LEADING THE LADIES' ORCHESTRA IN "A WALTZ DREAM," AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—*Hall.*



RECEPTION GIVEN BY HIS ENTHUSIASTIC TOWNSMEN TO THE VICTORIOUS HARVARD PITCHER IN "FIFTY MILES FROM BOSTON," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.—*Hall.*

Perplexing Problems of the Head Waiter

By Allan Thompson *

ALTHOUGH the American public has adopted hotel life as an important factor in its scheme of existence, there are few men or women who give a thought to the inner workings of a great establishment where bell-boys are sent hopping at the touch of a button, and the wants of guests are catered to almost before they are formed. Each department has its corps of trained employes, but those who come into closest contact with the guests, and on whom largely depends the reputation of a house, are the dining-room waiters, who, in their way, are as necessary to the enjoyment of the guests as is the food which they serve.

Only those who have looked into the subject can realize how important the dining-room is to a hotel, or the responsibilities that rest upon the man who has charge of that department. Few ever think of the dining-room at all, except at meal time, unless there has been some cause for complaint. But to those who know, the management of a couple of hundred waiters who accomplish their work so that both guests and hotel proprietors shall be satisfied is far less simple than appears at first glance.

The sanitary condition of employes of hotels, especially the waiters, who come into immediate contact with guests, is one of the first things that the patrons of hotels should know. One of the chief advantages of patronizing a strictly first-class place is not the general luxury of appointment, fine linen, good music, and good service, as one would naturally think, but rather that from the inside management, from cellar to garret, its patrons are protected on every side, and in hundreds of ways that would not be discovered by the casual observer. Its kitchens, store-rooms, laundries, sleeping quarters for employes, and even its out-of-the-way corners are always ready for inspection, and the entire machinery is run on sanitary lines. Commissioner Porter, of the Florida State board of health, states that it has been found that sojourners in certain resort hotels have contracted typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and other maladies, and the direct cause in several instances has been the unsanitary condition of rooms occupied by employes. The maladies are first contracted by them, and are so conveyed to the guests. It is true that the living quarters provided by some hotels for waiters and bell-boys are little better than pest-houses. Poorly furnished apartments, where forty or more waiters sleep in one room, where bed-clothes have been used for years, and the atmosphere is so damp and malarious that waiters are never well from the time they first occupy them, are not unusual conditions. The waiters go from these foul sleeping quarters into the hot kitchens, and from the kitchens into the dining-rooms, spreading germs as they go.

Were I a guest contemplating a visit to a hotel, in making arrangements for rooms I should head the list of inquiries with, "Are bath-rooms provided in your hotel for the waiters?" "How many waiters sleep in one room?" "Is an ample supply of soap furnished to them, and are they provided with clean towels every day?" instead of confining my inquiries to questions about the outlook from the windows, and the size, elegance, and convenience of rooms which I wished to occupy, as the majority of hotel patrons do. I should ask similar questions about bell-boys, chambermaids, and other employes before bringing my family into a hotel for a season or a part of it.

Some of the most amusing experiences of hotel life are centred around the question of tips. No one feature of the dining-room comedy causes more smiles among the waiters when they relate their experiences. Tipping is a gentleman's burden, and nobody but a gentleman knows how to tip. There are some who give as a bribe, and only because something has been brought which would otherwise have to be paid extra for. Others tip because they have not the courage to face a waiter who has served them well without tipping him, but the lady and gentleman tip because they feel that, under existing circumstances, which compel the waiter to depend more or less upon the extra money he makes, it is a duty to do so.

A waiter can look at a man and tell whether he is a tipper or not, and he will hit it right nine times out of ten. From his constant association with cosmopolitan throngs which patronize hotels, he is bound to become a shrewd reader of human nature. There are certain unmistakable signs about every person that will at once show to the practiced eye whether he is liberal or not. The way he walks, how he sits at a table, the position of his feet while sitting, how he orders a meal, and the peculiar use of his handkerchief, are all telltale signs, but the most eloquent of all is the way in which he carries small change.

The waiter knows everybody, either personally or

by reputation. He who waits on guests at Saratoga in the summer will meet them in Florida or California in the winter, and he is sure to advertise among his associates "the class" the guests travel in as soon as they enter the dining-room. If their reputations are good they will receive the best of service, but if they are spotted by some one who has served them before, and the word goes forth "that they would not give ten cents to see Mary baptized," they will be sending to the head-waiter complaints about the service for the first meal. The trick of "railroading" guests is one which every head waiter has to fight against, and often good men are discharged because of their incurable habit of practicing it. Guests who do not tip are called "stiffs," in the vernacular of the waiter-world, and those who do tip are known as "God's people." "Railroading" in waiterology means to give forgetful service of that kind which will compel guests to ask for another table. When a waiter recognizes a "stiff" at his table he begins to railroad him from the start.

A head waiter can always tell by the third day how his waiter and guests are agreeing. The first day the waiter will come in with food for four on a tray, elevated way up in the air as though it did not weigh a pound. He is all attention at the table, is on hand with the salt, the sugar, and the cream, and does everything but eat the food. If this continues for three days I know that his table is filled with "God's people," but if, on the third day, he comes in dejected, with nothing on his tray but oatmeal for four as though it weighed a ton, and has to be asked for a spoon, I begin to look around for another waiter for that group of guests, as the present one has their transportation arranged on the "fast express."

Many tricks are played by guests of leading hotels. A very laughable incident occurred at a prominent resort in Long Branch last season. A guest had sent the waiter to the kitchen for an order of griddle-cakes. He had finished his breakfast, and apparently wanted the cakes to finish off with. As the waiter started through the swinging-doors, he looked back into the dining-room and saw his man get up from the table. He came running back and caught him half-way out and asked if he was not going to wait for the cakes. The fellow, who was escaping his tip, was so humiliated at being caught before the entire dining-room, that he flushed scarlet, tipped the boy a half-dollar, and hurried out. Another trick often practiced is that of guests sitting at a certain table for three or four days, apparently satisfied, then suddenly making complaint about bad service and asking to be moved. Sometimes this is done just a day before the guests leave.

To be considered one of "God's people" by hotel waiters, it is not necessary to give exorbitant tips. Ten per cent. of the total is always fair, and this amount is not expected when the bill includes wine. The man who gives too much is considered quite as foolish as the one who gives nothing, and the man who gives a quarter tip on a fifty-cent order is looked upon as being incapable of appreciating the best service. Liberality, with discrimination, gains the respect and the best services of either a waiter or a bell-boy.

It is argued by the anti-tippers, "Why should I tip a waiter? I do not tip the carpenter, the bricklayer, or the gardener." But they do not take into consideration that the food which they eat is not handled as the carpenter handles his wood, or the bricklayer his bricks. Compare the wages of the carpenter and bricklayer with the wages of waiters, and the expense of dress in their respective vocations. Both of the former receive from \$3 to \$5 per day, with an outfit of overalls at the cost of \$2. These are never washed, and will last nearly two years. The waiter receives eighty-one cents per day in first-class hotels. His dining-room costume costs about \$8, his clean linen at least \$1 extra per week, and he is subject to fines for being late, and the cost of breakage at retail prices. There are hotels where waiters are never known to draw a full month's salary. The fines are a part of the manager's profit. If tipping should be stopped by law, the hotels would have to pay the waiters at least \$50 per month, and some hotels more. The public would naturally have to pay the difference through different channels; and the service would not be as satisfactory as it is under the present régime. There would be the same slow service that one receives in large shops, in a post-office, and other public places where employes are not allowed to accept gratuities.

If I were known as a chronic "stiff," or if I had expressed myself in public print as being in favor of suppressing tips, I should be a little nervous about eating the food the waiter served me, or drinking the water the bell-boy brought. I would prefer to order an eighty-five-cent meal and tip the waiter fifteen cents than to order a one-dollar meal and not tip the waiter anything. I dare say that a quarter tip sometimes, if started in time, would save a surgical operation

and the development of diseases that all the health waters in the world could not cure. I know of no money that can be given for extra service that will bring better returns in the long run than that of a tip in public dining-rooms.

The problem of securing men for resort hotels is one upon which much energy and thought must be expended. They cannot be picked up at random and brought great distances to assume the duties of waiters. They must be selected according to the hotel and the class of guests that patronize it. Far from a business centre, where waiters cannot be replaced with an hour's notice, the greatest care must be exercised to secure men who will remain sober and on whom dependence may be placed. The head waiter must look to the health of applicants that infection may not be brought into the hotel.

The question of a waiter's dress is important. From a purely sanitary standpoint, I have always required each man in my employ to provide himself with a new uniform each season. Imbedded in the jackets which have been used not alone for waiting on tables, but very likely for full-dress occasions in the social life of the waiter, are many germs, sometimes of infectious diseases. The majority of head waiters connected with first-class houses negotiate with clothing firms for the necessary goods, and new suits are sold to waiters at cost. The task of systematizing the work of a dining-room where many waiters are employed is a problem. Aside from the actual duties of waiting, there are many lines of work incident thereto.

As waiters are human, like everybody else, and each one considers himself the most diplomatic and the best waiter of the lot, it requires no little tact to so apportion the work that harmony will prevail and the machinery of the service will run smoothly. The head-waiter is held responsible for the success or failure of his department. He must provide a sufficient number of good men and must run his dining-room satisfactorily on a certain wage limit, agreed upon before he takes the contract. As the number of guests fall off, the number of waiters must be cut down in proportion. Dining-room orders are issued every day, and these must be typewritten. Every week the waiters are assembled for a lecture given by the head-waiter upon subjects pertaining to their work. Illustrations of how to set up a table, how to fold napkins, decorate linen with fancy creasing, how to arrange flowers, and how, generally, to make the tables in the dining-room attractive before the doors are opened to guests are some of the things which keep the head waiter busy.

There is little conception of the amount of intelligence and culture that may be found among the men "who carry the pan." They are by no means all human dummies, as many hotel guests are inclined to think. A look into the quarters of my waiters will present a scene of industry quite apart from the duties of the dining-room. Here one sees a man practicing upon a violin, there a quartette in rehearsal, occasionally a tailor, hard at work, has just dropped the tray and has picked up the needle or an iron. Many waiters spend their spare time in correspondence-school courses. Others are artists, and menu cards and little water-color paintings, always in demand at winter or summer resorts, are to them a considerable source of revenue. Waiters, as a rule, are great readers, and many of them are able to converse fluently on subjects of national importance. About one-third of the waiters in any fashionable resort hotel are university students, who work one year to pay their college expenses the following year.

Only men of ambition can be induced to leave the large cities and spend their time quietly in small resorts. Resort waiters are an earnest lot, as a whole, striving to earn money to advance themselves in a financial and social way. I dare say that fully one-half of the negro race who have attained any degree of prominence once used the dining-room as a means to an end; and it not infrequently happens that the waiter is a man of better education and of more culture than the guest upon whom he waits. There is now in New York a colored man holding one of the highest Federal positions who was once a waiter in my employ. Only intelligent men make good waiters, and only good waiters succeed in pleasing the critical patrons of resort hotels.

Copies of Leslie's Weekly Wanted.

The destruction of the files of LESLIE'S WEEKLY and JUDGE by the fire in the Parker Building leaves our records incomplete. We shall be glad to hear immediately from those who have bound or unbound files of these publications, from which missing numbers can be supplied for years, or parts of years. We shall pay a satisfactory price for the same.

*Mr. Allan Thompson for twenty years has been connected with prominent resort hotels, and at present has charge of several hundred waiters employed by the Royal Palm Hotel, Miami, Fla.

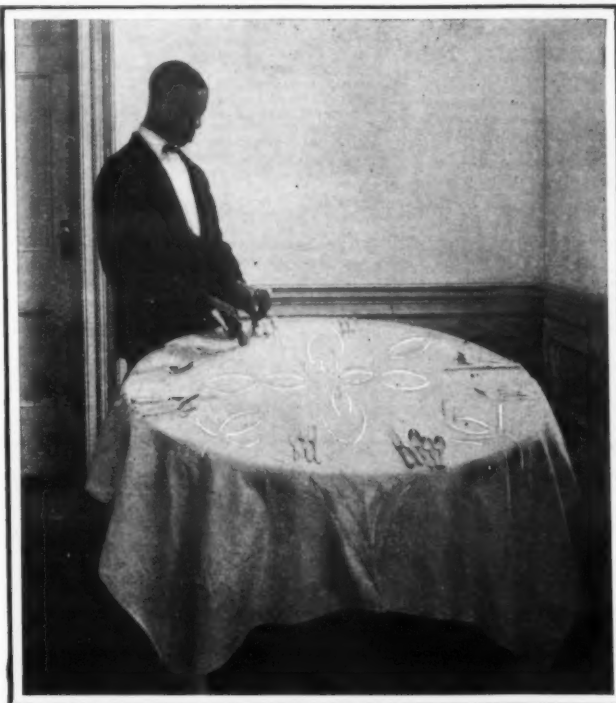
Work and Recreation of the Hotel Waiter



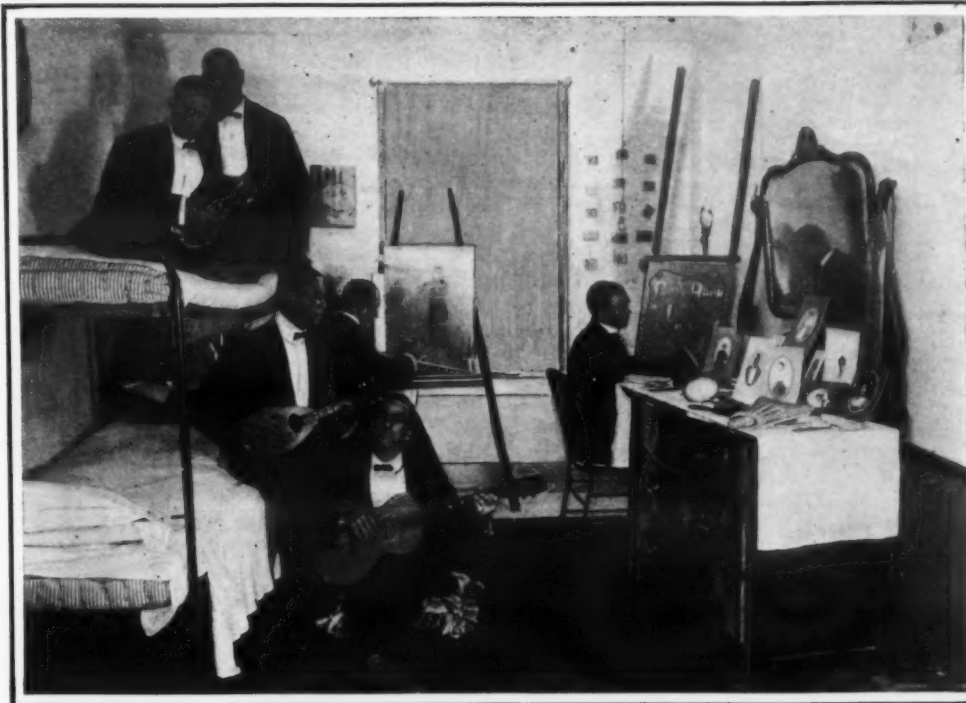
SKILLED WAITER CARRYING THREE TRAYS OF SOILED DISHES FROM HOTEL ROOMS DOWN SEVERAL FLIGHTS OF STAIRS.



WAITERS SETTING UP TABLES IN THE DINING-ROOM—THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY DO THIS INDICATES WHETHER THEY CONSIDER THE GUESTS THEY SERVE AS "GOD'S PEOPLE" OR AS "STIFFS."



DECORATING THE TABLE COVERS—A CLEVER CREASING TRICK DONE WITH A TABLE KNIFE.



HOW THE WAITERS OCCUPY THEMSELVES WHEN OFF DUTY—INTELLIGENT MEN WHO ARE MUSICIANS AND ARTISTS AND WHO ARE EARNING MONEY TO EDUCATE THEMSELVES.

How Uncle Sam Helps To Educate the Masses.

EDUCATION of the masses in New York State entails an annual outlay which reaches well up toward \$50,000,000. Of this sum the State furnishes over \$6,000,000, the revenue in part being derived from the earnings of the United States deposit fund. Several States besides New York are enjoying the benefits of United States deposit funds.

Under an act of 1836 the Federal Congress provided for the distribution of the surplus revenues of the United States among the several States. Efforts to that end had been periodically made from 1830, and the distribution was directed when there was a fund of \$36,000,000. Of this sum \$28,101,644.91 was distributed in three installments to the several States. It was originally planned to distribute the \$36,000,000 in four installments, but the fourth one was never made. The reason for this was that a series of disasters culminating in the panic of 1837 so disordered the finances of the general government that it became necessary for Congress, by act on October 2d, to direct the postponement of the transfer of the last remaining fourth until January 1st, 1839. A subsequent act postponed the payment indefinitely, and further directed that the amount deposited should remain with the several States until otherwise directed by Congress.

New York set apart the capital of its United States deposit as a trust fund for educational purposes, and has kept it intact as such ever since. Into the State constitution was inserted a clause providing that the capital of the United States deposit fund, together with the capital of the common school and the capital of the literature funds, must be respectively preserved inviolate, and that \$25,000 of



ALLAN THOMPSON, HEAD WAITER, DICTATING TO HIS SECRETARY ORDERS FOR HIS HUNDREDS OF SUBORDINATES. Photographs by Harriet Quimby. See opposite page.

the revenue of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to and made part of the capital of the common school fund, and further, that all of the revenue derived from the deposit fund, after any impairment of the capital which may have occurred is made up, shall be covered into the educational fund.

The State comptroller is the custodian of this fund. He has the power to invest the capital in mortgages on real estate, or in the bonds of cities and towns. He may also delegate his powers to local loan commissioners, who, for their services, receive a small percentage on the loans made or the bonds purchased.

The original apportionment and distribution of the fund in 1837, by this State, was made in anticipation of receiving \$5,352,604 from the United States treasury. Only \$4,014,520.71 was received therefrom, the balance having been borrowed in that year from the canal fund at an interest of six per cent., which balance was afterward repaid to the canal fund. The corrected apportionment was made from the actual amount received in the three installments. The fund is spread over the entire State in mortgages or bond purchases, Nassau County alone having none.

During all the years between 1837 and 1908, the cash advanced from the treasury to loan commissioners amounted to \$7,000,000, while the cash returned to the State treasury by loan commissioners in these years was \$4,500,000. The principal of mortgages on lands bid in for the State at foreclosure sale aggregated about \$930,000, while the principal received on resale of lands bid in summed up \$490,000. The principal lost on resale foots up \$170,000, while the principal of mortgages on land bid in by the State comptroller, and remaining unsold September 30th, 1907, was \$279,824.75. Principal lost on foreclosure sale of lands by loan commissioners amounted to \$57,000, while the principal lost by failure of title was \$34,000. Through the defalcation of loan commissioners \$45,000 was lost. There is of the principal in charge of loan commissioners about \$1,500,000. In municipal bonds there is \$600,000 invested, in town bonds, \$735,000, and in village bonds, \$750,000. The earnings of the deposit fund are above \$200,000 a year. Half a century ago this appeared a far more munificent contribution to the cause of education than it does now.

W. H. BRAINERD.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

THE GREAT mass of working people of the country, apparently, can learn a lesson only by bitter experience, and it looks as if the experience were near at hand at this time, with thousands out of employment, mills closing, and a general reduction of wages inevitable. What I fear is not a slow-down, but a shut-

down. It seems to be coming. Steel orders are sixty per cent. off; car equipment companies have no orders beyond those that remain to be filled, and, most significant of all, factories that make machinery for our great industries, for our cotton, woolen, and other mills, are reporting no business, indicating a general industrial stagnation. If this keeps on it is easy to understand that money will be too cheap before long, and then investment securities will advance as free capital seeks them. When will this be? Not until after the presidential conventions, and maybe not until after the November elections.

Cannot the people realize the dangers that have been so carelessly invited? Can they not see the results which experienced observers have so long predicted? By one arbitrary, reckless, experimental law, by one false or vengeful act of a designing demagogue, on or off the bench, all the tremendous industrial and transportation interests are put in great peril. Their valuations have shrunk in billions, or faster than the forces of man and nature can repair them. We need not only to raise our crops and sell our gold, silver, copper, and other metals, but it is necessary to have a population that consumes our commodities or to find a market for them elsewhere. We are always most prosperous when money is plentiful, when wages are high, and every one is employed. Then prices advance, the farmer reaps his greatest benefit, the bread-winner gets his highest wage, and then capital also deserves its largest profits. But demagogues and muck-rakers and selfish politicians, high and low, have been appealing to the passions of the people and advising them that no matter how prosperous they were, they should be still more prosperous; that no matter how high their wages, they should be still higher. Strangely enough, this incendiary talk has been coupled with bitter denunciation of invested capital.

The abuse heaped by blatant demagogues upon accumulated wealth, upon railways and corporations, without regard to right or wrong, is analogous to the abuse of party candidates in hot political campaigns. Washington, Lincoln, McKinley, Garfield, and Cleveland were all lampooned, caricatured, ridiculed, and denounced as unfit for public office, and a large mass of people believed these calumnies, and were ready to regard these eminent statesmen as fit rather for the penitentiary than the presidency. This is one of the natural consequences of government by an excited crowd, which too often moulds and controls public opinion. If out of this crisis from which we are passing the workmen come with reduced wages and the farmers with lower prices for their commodities, then all will have suffered alike because capital has been stripped of its income. Let not the people complain for that for which they are themselves responsible.

There has never been a time in my experience when more money has been made on the short side of the market and so persistently and continuously than during the present debacle. But I believe that the bears have had the best of their innings. Better things are certainly in sight. Two good signs are clearly to be seen: One is cheaper money and the other is a much heavier demand for bonds and first-class investment securities. The failure of a few banks does not signify anything of evil compared with the good we find in the withdrawal of the clearing-house certificates and the resumption of cash payments throughout the country. While the present depression as shown by the shrinkage in the earnings of the steel trust and of all the railroads is extreme, there would be a quick recovery and a prompt restoration of confidence if the people were assured that at the coming national conventions prudent, conserva-

tive candidates were to be nominated on both sides. I renew my prediction that if one party nominates a radical candidate and the other a conservative, and if the latter should be elected in November, his election will be followed by an upward movement, strong and well sustained. Having abiding faith in the common sense of the American people, I believe that the stock market is now on an attractive basis.

"E." Louisville, Ky.: Ice Securities and Corn Products Refining, under existing conditions.

"W." New York: Ontario and Western has the preference among careful buyers, the copper properties the preference among speculators.

"Pomona": I am inclined to believe that there is something in the report. The management has a speculative element connected with it, and the latter has suffered losses during the recent slump.

"D." Gloversville, N. Y.: The Iowa Central 1st refunding 4s are not, strictly speaking, in the investment class. I do not regard them as any better than T. St. L. and W. 4s, which have been selling a little lower.

"Veritas": 1. I do not regard M. K. and T. preferred as safe, from the investment standpoint, as So. Pac. preferred, nor do I agree with you as to the margin of safety. 2. I had rather have the preferred stocks which you mention than Atchison common at the same price.

"B." New Hampshire: 1. It is not well as a rule to buy securities of railroads that are in the hands of receivers. 2. Bonds as a rule are safer as investments than stocks. 3. As an investment Atchison preferred would have preference over Union Pacific common, but not as a speculation.

"T." Toledo: One of the best lists of investment bonds recently issued is that prepared by Spencer Trask & Co., bankers and members of the Stock Exchange, William and Pine streets. This will give you the information you seek in detail. This is a good time to make investment in bonds. Write to the firm and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and a copy will be sent you without charge.

"Comet": 1. No. 1 on your list would include Standard Oil, Great Northern preferred, American Sugar, and New York Central; No. 2 would include Southern Pacific common and Amalgamated. 2. No. 3. I believe it would, but it will only react if the rest of the market suffers a severe recession. It seems to be very strongly held and to be bought freely on every decline. 4. I appreciate your kind words.

"S." St. Louis: One of the most interesting and instructive weekly market letters is issued by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, N. Y. It is an excellent financial review. Mention Jasper and write for a copy or for the price of any stocks or bonds in which you may be interested. This firm has a wide reputation for dealing satisfactorily with its customers.

"Dividend." Savannah: 1. The list of dividend-paying stocks has been greatly enlarged during the last two or three years. Many are now at prices which make them attractive to those who are seeking permanent investment rather than speculation.

2. Drop a line to A. O. Brown & Company, 30 Broad St., N. Y., and ask for their lists of dividend-payers. Brown & Co. are members of the Stock Exchange, in excellent standing, and will be glad to reply.

"6 per cent." Cincinnati: The 6 per cent. gold bonds offered by the New York Central Realty Co. (which can be addressed at Suite 1734, 1133 Broadway, N. Y.) are secured by first mortgages on New York real estate. Paying 6 per cent. and being offered in installment certificates of from \$5 upward, with privilege of withdrawal of the investment as in a savings bank, they have become very popular. The company sends out a booklet, without charge, on application.

"G." Chicago: The unfortunate holders of Seaboard Air Line and Great Western securities have nothing to do but await the outcome of the receiverships. The trouble with these two roads is the natural consequence of the drastic character of recent railroad legislation. This is particularly injurious to the weaker and smaller roads, because it prevents their chief competitors from giving them any of the preferential treatment that were formerly conceded in the interest of peace.

"Allen." Lawrence, Mass.: 1. Steel preferred will probably give you the best results of any on your short list, though American Can preferred from the speculative standpoint might ultimately be the most advantageous purchase because of its comparatively low price. 2. If the business recession is brief, there is no reason why the four per cent. dividends on Kansas City Southern should not be continued. Insiders bought the stock ten points higher than its recent quotation.

"Chicle." New Orleans: The earnings of the American Chicle Company, or chewing-gum trust, for the past fiscal year showed a net profit of \$1,500,000 and a surplus profit of nearly \$400,000 after the payment of six per cent. dividends on the preferred and eighteen per cent. on the common stock. Preferred has been selling between 85 and 90 and the common from 160 to 170 a share. I do not advise you to sell the stock even though you have a handsome profit. Those of my readers who bought Chicle common when I advised its purchase at 70 or 80 have every reason to be satisfied.

"Trust." Plattsburgh: 1. It would be unwise—I might almost say unjust—to put the trust funds in the security to which you refer. While it is yielding a very generous return at present, I have reason to believe that it will not be able to do so for any considerable length of time. 2. Obviously, the best security is found in first mortgage bonds. 3. The short-term notes of the leading railroads are an excellent investment for a limited period. Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 44 Pine St., N. Y., recommend a number of these and some other bonds of high grade. It would be well to ask for their bond list, which will be sent you without charge.

"Jackson." Pa.: 1. I doubt if any statement of consequence has ever been made, as it has always been regarded as a close corporation. 2. The drop in N. Y. Air-brake is ascribed to the fact that it has been unable to secure payment of obligations due from railroads that are entirely able to pay, but that have not the resources at command. All car equipment and locomotive concerns are suffering severely from the decline in orders. Financial writers have not been dealing fairly with the public in misrepresenting the situation of these companies, for the fact that new orders were not being received to any extent was fully known by insiders a month or two ago.

NEW YORK, February 13th, 1908.

JASPER.

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Twentieth Annual Statement of the American Real Estate Company

JANUARY 1, 1908

ASSETS

Real Estate and Improvements—	
Developed Properties Ready for Building Improvement.....	\$8,047,365.77
Buildings in Course of Construction and Land therefor.....	691,278.33
Rental Properties—Land and Buildings.....	1,059,060.64
Mortgages Receivable.....	\$9,797,704.74
Cash in Banks and in Offices.....	488,811.45
Due from Agents.....	178,927.41
Sundry Accounts—Due and Accrued.....	10,826.43
Building Materials, Supplies and Equipment.....	20,129.39
Miscellaneous Assets.....	30,956.94
	31,144.05
	\$10,558,500.41

LIABILITIES

Bonds and Certificates with Interest Accrued to Date.....	\$7,501,420.84
Real Estate Mortgages, including Interest to Date.....	1,304,913.99
Accounts Payable.....	95,509.21
Advance Payments—Rentals, Contracts, etc.....	15,687.13
	\$8,917,531.17
Capital Stock.....	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus.....	1,540,969.24
	1,640,969.24
	\$10,558,500.41

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Making Money in Mining.

SOME PEOPLE with short memories are speaking of the recent slump in the prices of copper mining stocks as if it were unprecedented in the history of the industry in the United States. For the benefit of such it is worth while to call attention to the prices at which some of the best known "coppers" sold four years ago, and to compare those with present quotations. For example, on February 1st, 1904, Anaconda was quoted at 18; on February 10th, 1908, it sold for 29½; other quotations on these respective dates were: Calumet and Hecla, 450 and 635; Copper Range, 46 and 58½; Mohawk, 37 and 48½. These and other quotations, which might be given show that, with copper selling somewhat above thirteen cents, the shares of the big producing mines are commanding better figures than in 1904, when the country was beginning to recover from the depression of 1903. It might have been expected that, with copper at about the same figure now as four years ago, the prices of copper stocks would now be as low as then, but such an assumption would not take into account the immense development and addition to equipment of these properties during the boom times—so great that, even when the vast volume of ore taken out in that period is con-

sidered, it is fair to assume that, in general, the mines are to-day worth far more than they have ever been before.

"M." New York: Report received.
"S." N. Y.: No report is made of which I have been able to get a copy. What little I hear is not favorable to it as an investment.
"W." St. Johns, Mich.: 1. No. 2. The failure has had no effect because he was not a large holder of the stock, and had very little to do with its management.

"H." Ft. Sheridan, Ill.: 1. No. 2. Altogether too highly capitalized and too much of a speculation. I agree with your friend in all respects. He has a level head.

"R." Greensburg, Pa.: I do not recall that I ever recommended the purchase of the stock to which you refer. I have asked the company for a report, and will make further inquiries.

"L. W." Wilkes-Barre: Senator Miller's interest in the Dominion Copper Company of which he is president is not such, I am told, as to make his failure injure the intrinsic value of the property in any way. The largest holders of the stock have publicly said as much.

"Syracuse." You should have no trouble in the matter. Make application to the receiver. I doubt if it is wise to do so, in view of the effort now being made to untangle the affairs of the company, an effort which should have the indorsement of the security holders.

"L." East St. Louis: You can yourself perceive by reading the prospectus carefully that the mine has nothing as yet to offer excepting a prospect on which comparatively little work has been done. It does not claim to have a mill in operation. The report of the expert is similar to reports which are constantly being written regarding undeveloped properties. I do not say that there may not be value in the mine, but it has not yet been disclosed to an extent that in my mind justifies the price put upon the stock.

"Rex." Hartford: 1. The Homestake is one of the best gold properties, if we are to judge by the dividend record, and the Calumet and Hecla one of the best copper properties, judged by the same method. Both have sold much higher than their present prices, but what the year will bring forth for them will depend upon business conditions. When copper was selling three years ago as low as it does to-day, Calumet and Hecla was quoted at \$450; since that time it has sold up to a thousand dollars a share, and recently has been selling at between six and seven hundred dollars.

"G." Covington, Conn.: "J. G." New York: "W." Brooklyn: "M." Cleveland: "S." Savannah: "C." Lowell, Mass.: The assignment of Senator Miller recently announced brings the affairs of the Sierra Con. to a crisis, and it is well that receivers were promptly appointed to protect the interests of the bondholders. Their first duty is to make a full and complete report, so that every security holder may know the exact condition of the property. They have a right to this information at the earliest possible date. Parties who have visited the mines speak very highly of the new mill and of the value of the ore bodies which have been developed at such great expense. I would not sacrifice my securities at such a time. The floating indebtedness, I am told, is small.

NEW YORK, February 13th, 1908. ROSCOE.

All Depends.

Indignant Party—"Is there a cause so bad, or an individual so infamous that your services cannot be obtained?"
Lawyer—"Well now, I don't know. What have you been doing?"

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

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Gray—"I never knew an opinion of yours that was not contemptible."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

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Bright's Disease and Diabetes Successfully Treated.

Under the Auspices of the Cincinnati Evening Post, Five Test Cases Were Selected and Treated Publicly by Dr. Irvine K. Mott, Free of Charge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, well and favorably known in that city as a learned physician—a graduate of the Cincinnati Pulte Medical College, class of 1883, and who afterward took Clinical Courses at the London (Eng.) Hospitals and has since 1890 been a Specialist for the treatment of kidney diseases—claims that he has discovered a remedy to successfully treat Bright's Disease, Diabetes and other kidney troubles, either in their first, intermediate or last stages. Dr. Mott says: "My method arrests the disease, even though it has destroyed most of the kidneys, and preserves intact that portion not yet destroyed. The medicines I use neutralize the poisons that form a toxin that destroys the cells in the tubes in the kidneys."

The Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, Ohio, hearing of Dr. Mott's success, asked if he would be willing to give a public test to demonstrate his faith in his treatment, and prove its merit by treating five persons suffering from Bright's Disease and Diabetes, free of charge, the Post to select the cases.

Dr. Mott accepted the conditions, and twelve persons were selected. After a most critical chemical analysis and microscopic examination had been made, five of the cases out of the twelve, those showing the most advanced form of these diseases, were decided upon. These cases were placed under Dr. Mott's care and reports published each week in the Post. In three months all were discharged by Dr. Mott. The persons treated gained their normal weight, strength and appetite and were able to resume their usual work. Anyone desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies by sending to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have been successfully treated, as treatment can be administered effectively by mail.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble whatever, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney trouble and describing his new method of treatment, will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 563 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Advertise in LESLIE'S WEEKLY

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS OF SIERRA CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY TO ELECT A TRUSTEE.

WHEREAS, on January 2nd, 1903, the Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of State of West Virginia, made, executed and delivered to The Equitable Trust Company of New York as trustee, a First Mortgage Deed on all of its properties, privileges, franchises and income:

AND, WHEREAS, by the terms of said Mortgage Deed said property was conveyed to the said Trustee to borrow \$1,000,000, and for that purpose issued Mortgage bonds of like amount with 6% interest per annum payable in five years thereafter:

AND, WHEREAS, the bonds issued under said Mortgage Deed as aforesaid became due and payable on January 2nd, 1908:

AND, WHEREAS, no part of said bonds or the interest thereon has been paid:

AND, WHEREAS, the said The Equitable Trust Company of New York has resigned as Trustee, on the 1st day of February, 1908.

AND, WHEREAS, Article 11 of said Mortgage Deed as aforesaid provides: "that in case of the dissolution of the Trustee or its resignation, incapacity or removal of Trustee hereunder, it shall be the duty of the Mining Company, or its President, Vice-President, or Secretary to call a meeting of the bondholders, by printed notice, published not less than once a week for four consecutive weeks, in at least one public newspaper in the City of New York, State of New York, and in a newspaper circulating in the City of Charleston, West Virginia, for the purpose of filling the place of such Trustee, such a meeting to be held not less than thirty days after first publication of said notice, and in the City of New York unless prior to the first publication of such notice, a majority in interest of said bondholders shall, in writing, request the Mining Company to designate in the notice calling such meeting some other place than the City of New York, but within the United States."

AND, WHEREAS, no request has been made to call such meeting at some other place than the City of New York:

AND, WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia, the undersigned, EUGENE H. WILSON and JOSEPH G. FENSTER, were appointed receivers of the said Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1908, at Charleston, West Virginia:

NOW, THEREFORE, in compliance with the terms of the said Mortgage Deed as aforesaid, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the bondholders of the said Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. on 16th day of March, A. D. 1908, at the office of the Receivers, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing a Trustee in compliance with the terms of said Mortgage Deed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the said The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and the person, or persons or corporation, so elected shall, immediately on such election, and on his or their or its acceptance of such trust, become vested with all the estates, trusts, rights, powers, and duties of the Trustee as prescribed in said Mortgage Deed herein before mentioned.

Eugene H. Wilson, (RECEIVERS,
Joseph G. Fenster.

First publication
February 13th, 1908.

Durability

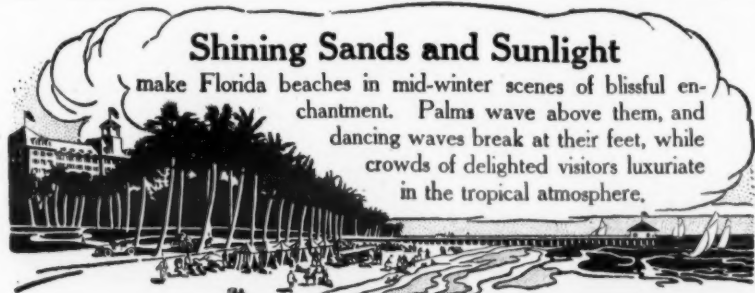


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make Florida beaches in mid-winter scenes of blissful enchantment. Palma wave above them, and dancing waves break at their feet, while crowds of delighted visitors luxuriate in the tropical atmosphere.

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beckons to the fatigued and the leisurely alike. She welcomes all to her hospitable shores. The ideal route thither from New York is direct by sea to Jacksonville (with a short stop at Charleston, S. C.) upon the fine steamers of the



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Fortunes may slip through your fingers because you are not posted on rare coins, stamps or paper money. I pay large premiums on thousands of rare specimens up to 1895. A Boston Baker got \$1800 for four coins, and two coins from Salem, Mass.

OLD COINS

sold for \$800. Mr. Castle paid \$4400 for a stamp found at Louisville, Ky., and 65 coins and medals sold for \$35,000. What other business offers such large profits without any risk? Send a stamp for an Ill. Circular, get posted and make money quickly. Von Bergen, The Coin Dealer, Dept. 29, Boston, Mass.

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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

THE year 1907 saw the launching of an unprecedented number of regular life-insurance companies. Thirty-four were authorized to begin doing business, making the total in the United States 170. These were all legal reserve companies, and to find a parallel to their sudden springing up it would be necessary to go back to the time when assessment companies, untrammelled by legal restrictions, came into existence like mushrooms. It is hardly possible that all of these new companies will be eminently successful, though they have undoubtedly cut into the business of some of the larger and older companies. Of course capitalists have the right to enter upon the rich field of life insurance, which has by no means been over-cultivated. More good companies mean more persons insured, and the more widely the benefits of life insurance are disseminated, the better for the country. Nevertheless, if I were asked to take out a policy in any new company, which had not yet had an opportunity to prove its strength, the agent would have considerable difficulty in showing me its advantages over some of the companies that have a splendid record of many years of faithfully discharged obligations to their policy-holders.

"F." Wayne, Mich.: The Preferred Accident Insurance Co. of New York, is an excellent company, and the Travelers of Hartford, is another.

"S." Canton, O.: 1. The annual report of the New York Life showed that its policy reserve was over \$432,000,000. The strength and stability of the company are beyond question. 2. The agent will give you the cost of an annuity on application.

"F." Eureka, Cal.: The company is entirely solvent, but has not had the most conservative management of late. I understand it is to be put in stronger hands. There are other companies which I should prefer, the Manhattan Life, of New York, or the New York Life, for instance.

"McV." New York: Ordinarily, failure to prove one's age would be regarded as a bar, but the company might possibly accept the best proof you could present. It can take such action as it sees fit. Of course it must conform to the rules which have been established regarding its requirements.

"A." Fargo, Dak.: 1. The superintendent of insurance of New York has asked the attorney-general of the State to render an opinion on the legal questions involved in the report on the Mutual Reserve which has been rendered by the State Department. The company appears to be willing to have the matter go to the courts for a prompt decision. 2. The terms of the policy are your contract and cannot be changed without the company's consent.

"L." Harrisburg, Pa.: 1. The Manhattan Life of New York is one of the oldest and strongest of the old-line companies. I know of none in which you can more safely take a policy. 2. You can provide for your daughter by taking out a twenty-year endowment life for \$1,000 payable to her at the end of twenty years. This will give her a thousand dollars when she becomes of age, and meanwhile, if you should die, she will receive a thousand dollars as a death benefit.

Hermit

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"What's the matter with that hockey player?"

"He nearly lost his Life, because he didn't Judge a Puck right and let it Punch him in the eye."—Princeton Tiger.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cannot be excelled for curing stubborn colds and coughs. It is safe, too. 25c.

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It must be awful to lose the last gondola in Venice and have to walk home. —Somerville Journal.

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That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

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He—"Yes, love."

She—"What did it cost?"

He—"Just eight dollars, dear?"

She—"What! eight dollars? And not a feather on it?"—Yonkers Statesman.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES FOR CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c a bottle.

MUSIC 31.

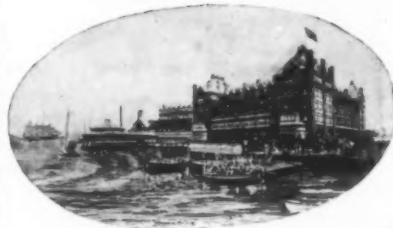
Professor—"But I told you to write this song in two flats."

Freshman—"Yes, sir, I did; I wrote half of it in our flat and half in the Joneses'."—Harvard Lampoon.

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The Chamberlin is conducted on the European plan; this means that you can make your expenses just whatever you wish.

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Rooms, with bath, from \$4.00 per day.
Sitting-room, bed-room, and bath, from \$8.00 per day.

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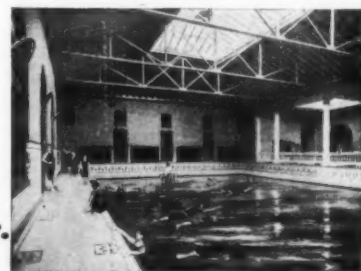
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I Turned Out \$301.27 worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith, of Pa. (used small outfit). Rev. Geo. P. Crawford writes, made \$7.00 first day. J. J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes, can easily make \$5.00 a day plating. Thos. Parker, school Teacher, 21 years, writes, "I made \$9.80 profit one day, \$9.35 another." Hundreds of others making money—go ye and do likewise.

LET US START YOU in the Gold, Silver, Nickel and Tin Plating business. \$5 to \$15 a day can be made doing plating and selling Prof. Gray's new line of guaranteed Plating Machines. Unequaled for plating watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles, all metal goods. Heavy plate. Warranted. No experience required. We do plating ourselves. Have years of experience. Manufacture the only practical outfits, including all tools, lathes and materials. All sizes complete. Ready for work when received. Guaranteed. WE TEACH YOU the art, furnish recipes, formula and trade secrets FREE. THE ROYAL, Prof. Gray's new immersion process. Quick. Easy. Latest method. Goods dipped in melted metal, taken out instantly with fine, brilliant, beautiful plate, ready to deliver. Thick plate every time. Guaranteed 5 to 10 years. A boy plates from 100 to 200 pieces tableware daily, \$10 to \$30 worth of goods. No polishing, grinding or electricity necessary.

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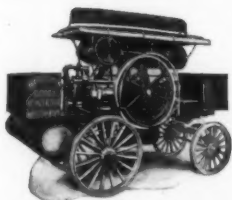


HELLO!
THE OLD LADY—"Lor', sir, I do love to 'ear you preach about 'eaven. You get so helloquent."—The Sketch.

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Funniest book of the year, "Richard's Poor Almanack," bound and illustrated, sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Building, N. Y.



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IT'S DEAD! LAID AWAY! WIPED OUT FOREVER! READERS LISTEN SHARP—DON'T MISS—BEST THING EVER HAPPENED!

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The world's watched for the man to cut wash day in two. He lives—taken more than half—left only minutes—cut so much wash day's all over, changed—there's new way cleaning clothes—different from anything known—new principles, ideas, methods, NEW EVERYTHING. Wonderful, but true, family washing cleaned with no more work than getting a simple meal, less time—no rubbing, squeezing, pounding, packing, pressing, no injury—no drudgery—that's past. Good-bye wash boards, washing machines, laundries—throw them away—the EASY WAY is here to bless humanity. Women have prayed for death of wash day—for clean clothes without rubbing—ruining health, looks—when they could wash, get dinner, see friends, indulge in recreation without fatigue—when women thought no more of washing clothes than to get a simple meal. That glorious day has come. The world's full wash boards, so-called washing machines, yet wash day same as ever—still long, dreary day—no easier, no shorter, no better. Use wash board or washing machine, its drudgery, long hours, hard work—backache—a day no woman forgets. Invention that killed wash day, named EASY WAY—name tells whole story—easy on clothes—easy used—kept clean—handled—easy on women—makes washing easy—easy to buy and sell. Not called a machine—powers inside concealed—caution the way it gets dirt—has awful appetite for dirt—increases more it gets—goes after all the dirt in all the clothes at same time—little, but mighty—silent, but powerful—uses no spirits, yet works in darkness. OPERATED ON STOVE—move knob occasionally—that's all—scarcely anything to do but wait between batches—child can do it. All iron and steel—always ready—sets away on shelf. Entirely unlike old methods. Verily, wash day is dead—EASY WAY settled that—woman's joy and satisfaction. Less than an hour cleans washing which before took all day—cleans all clothes, finest laces, curtains, etc., in about one-tenth time without rubbing, squeezing, packing, pressing—without chemicals to injure goods. Saves 52

days drudgery yearly—makes woman's hardest work easiest household duty—saves clothes, labor, fuel, health, looks. Surprises all—sounds strange, is strange, but listen, it's no experiment, going on daily. You can do it. J. McGEE, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned day's washing by old method in one hour with EASY WAY. Another in 45 minutes. Everything as clean as could be." E. CRAMER, Tex., writes:—"Received Easy Way. Gave it a thorough trial. After ten minutes clothes nice and clean. Satisfactory in every respect." ANNA MORGAN, Ill., writes:—"I washed a woolen bed blanket in Easy Way in just three minutes perfectly clean." J. H. BARRETT, Ark., after ordering 36 Easy Ways, says:—"I don't understand why it does the work, but it does. You have the grandest invention I ever heard of. People are skeptical; have to be shown." J. W. MYERS, Ga., says:—"Find check to cover one dozen 'Easy Ways.' Easy Way greatest invention for womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day. Saves me turning old washer for hours. I am ready to have old washer accompany all others to the dump. Sells itself." J. BECK, Ga., writes:—"Enclose order. Find 'Easy Way' as represented. Worked 4 days and have 15 orders." J. T. PEAY, N. C., says:—"Been out 2 days—sold 1 dozen, for which enclose order. Everybody is carried away that sees it work." Guaranteed, everything proven, old house, responsible, capital \$100,000.00. Price, only \$5.00 complete, ready to use—sent to any address. Not sold in stores.

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We double the necessary cost of our brewing in order that Schlitz beer shall be pure.

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Schlitz

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See that the cork or crown
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The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.